

Kentucky Law Enforcement News

SEPTEMBER 2003 VOLUME 2, NUMBER 3

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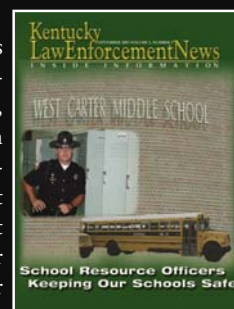
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About the Cover

Olive Hill Police Officer Sam Richmond poses among lockers at West Carter Middle School, where he has been the full-time school resource officer for two years. In January, Richmond successfully ended a hostage situation at the school by negotiating with a sixth-grader who was holding a classmate at gun- and knifepoint. The incident caused the SRO and West Carter administrators to take another look at school safety.



Paul E. Patton
Governor

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Justice Cabinet Secretary

John W. Bizzack
Commissioner

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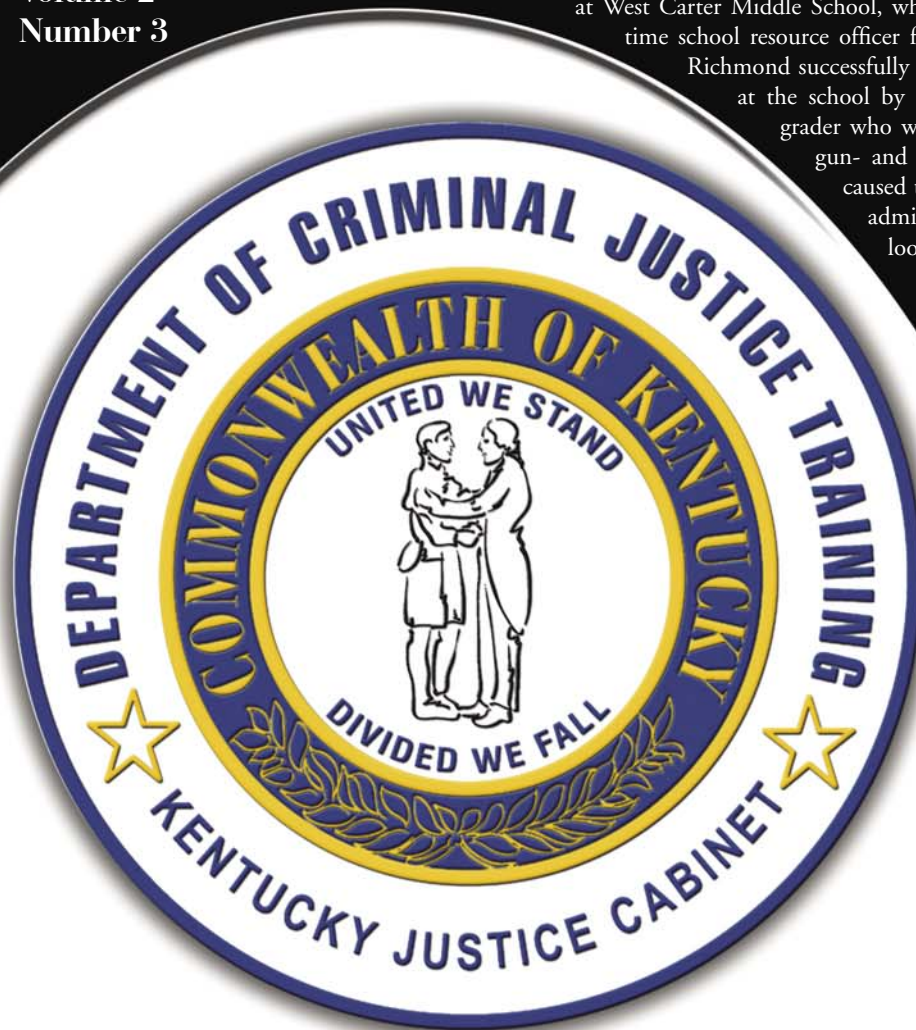


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The Kentucky Law Enforcement News (KLEN News) staff is in need of dynamic, law enforcement related photos for possible publication in the magazine. We are interested in photos that are representative of all aspects of the law enforcement profession.

We are able to use black-and-white glossy, color prints or digital images. If we choose to use a particular photo in our magazine, appropriate credit will be given to the photographer. Because we cannot accept responsibility for lost or damaged prints, we ask that you send duplicates, not original prints.

KLEN News staff is also able to publish upcoming events and meetings. Please include the event title, name of sponsoring agency, date and location of the event and contact information.

The KLEN News staff invites you to communicate with us via e-mail. Our e-mail address is DOCJT.KLENN@mail.state.ky.us. We would like to know your thoughts on contemporary law enforcement issues. Article submissions may vary in length from 500 to 2,000 words. We welcome your comments, questions and suggestions about the magazine. Please include your name, title and agency on all e-mail messages. Also, the magazine is available for viewing on the DOCJT Web page. The DOCJT home page address is <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us>

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The Difference Between Amateurs and Professionals

*John W. Bizzack, Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training*

Since 1996, I have made a habit of welcoming each new basic training class at the beginning of its 16-week program. There are various reasons aside from simple courtesy that we believe this is necessary. Recruits are besieged with a great deal of information during their orientation. However, we have found that those who listen most carefully to what we have to say during the time we spend welcoming them are the ones who excel not only in the academy, but once they graduate and begin their important work.

I ask each new recruit class if they wish as individuals to be considered professionals or amateurs. Now, of course, they all respond that they *want* to be professionals, and as a follow-up question they are asked if they know the difference between what a professional and amateur does. I tell the recruits there are three things that determine if a person is actually a professional or amateur at anything they do. I ask them to write those three things down, look at them as they navigate the academy, practice all three and see if it does not make a difference in their performance at DOCJT and when they return to their communities.

They are told that a professional person consistently does three things:

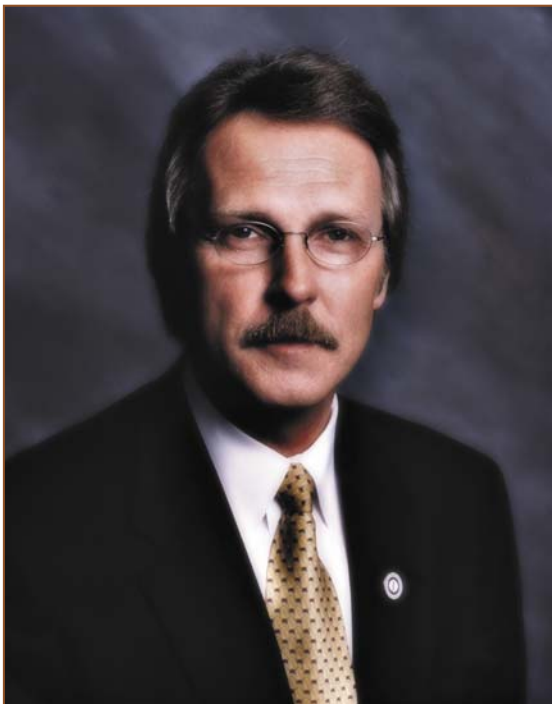
1. Identifies obstacles and problems
2. Lists those obstacles and problems in order of their importance
3. Tackles those problems and obstacles one at a time in order of their importance

Amateurs, in contrast, do just the opposite. The results from doing the opposite always show, and noticeably reveal the distinct difference between a professional person and one who is clearly an amateur at work.

Recruits are encouraged to start the academy by practicing these three things and identifying what they believe to be their obstacles or problems so that they can receive additional training and support from the professional faculty and staff at DOCJT. I've been told by dozens of recruits since 1996 that these three things have made a significant difference in how they approached the academy, their work when they returned to their departments and for some, even their personal lives.

The professionalism of the police corps in this country has risen over the past several decades, and there has been a conspicuous decline in the number of amateurs who remain in this field or who are coming into it. Today police have a broader perspective about what professionalism really means. Not too long ago most law enforcement officers believed they should be considered and treated by society as profes-

sionals on the same level as people who are physicians, attorneys and architects. That narrow type of thinking has largely been replaced over the past decade or more as a result of community policing, better local police leadership and improved training, all combined with a slight shift in the public's view of the real importance of police in their neighborhoods.



Commissioner John Bizzack

Police today are more professional and better geared for change. A lot of ground has been covered in law enforcement since the 1960s, with most of the significant and positive changes occurring just within the past 10 to 15 years. This enhanced professionalism police possess today is not measured nor defined in the same sense as with physicians or attorneys. Sure, the ethics and behavior elements that characterize professionalism in the public's mind will always cross over, but professionalism in policing will always be much different than professionalism in other fields.

An illustration and current example of this point can be seen here in Kentucky by examining how far police service and police officers in the Commonwealth have come during the past 10 years.

Today there are six major law enforcement associations in Kentucky. The newest, the Kentucky Women's Law Enforcement Network was formalized just a few years ago. There is a more common voice through which Kentucky law enforcement now speaks. There are more agencies accredited by two independent accrediting bodies. There are more chiefs, sheriffs, and other law enforcement executives participating on councils, boards and commissions across the state that affect the future and direction of policing styles and state-of-the-art procedures. There is now a consistent and solid track record of accomplishments for Kentucky police illustrating the power of identifying obstacles and problems, identifying their order of importance and tackling them one at a time. This is evidenced in the Peace Officer Professional Standards (POPS) Act of 1998, reorganization of KLEFPE, expansion of essential law enforcement training programs and facilities, and the positive effects of working together on important legislation that affects how the work is done on a statewide instead of a parochial basis.

There have been 73 new sheriffs elected in Kentucky during the past few years, and 47 new police chiefs have been named along with numerous other changes in top administration responsibilities. These new leaders brought with them a lot of bold ideas for change, a more comfortable attitude regarding technology, and have ushered a better informed and better trained police corps into a fast changing field. There are many other quality leaders in Kentucky policing, but this massive change in top leadership during the past few years has caused the police community of this state to begin to turn a corner and more accurately define what professionalism really means in this important field.

There is a better trained police recruit in Kentucky today as well. Those recruits are expected to usher in even more positive change as careers develop and they ultimately become chiefs, sheriffs and law enforcement executives themselves.

There are numerous other examples of the good work done by the chiefs, sheriffs and professional associations in this state over the past few years. There is no mistake that today the Kentucky police community has developed clout not only with the public, but with elected officials at all levels.

Most will agree today that the police in this state are now seeing law enforcement and criminal justice issues as a statewide problem to be tackled and not as only a parochial problem. There is little doubt that this has been the key to improving what used to be glacier speed advancements in this field.

Communication, exchanging ideas, participation and being engaged in making change happen will be the legacy of the leadership in Kentucky policing of the past 10 years or more. Making sure that new recruits adopt the same attitude and see the benefits of practicing, becoming and being considered more professional should be everyone's ongoing responsibility.

F.Y.I.

KLEC Gets New Members, Committee Assignments

DOCJT Staff Report

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council is charged with certifying law enforcement training schools, training instructors and curriculum in Kentucky, as well as administering the Peace Officer Professional Standards (POPS) certification process and monitoring the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF).

The council is an independent, 20-member body that governs training for all of the state's law enforcement. The council consists of:

- 5 chiefs
- 1 city manager or city mayor
- 3 sheriffs
- 1 Kentucky Bar Association member
- 1 Kentucky citizen
- 1 Kentucky special agent in charge at the FBI's Louisville field office
- 8 board members by virtue of their office (state attorney general, Kentucky State Police commissioner, director of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville, the dean of the College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University, and the presidents of the Kentucky Peace Officers' Association, Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, the Kentucky Sheriffs' Association and the Kentucky Fraternal Order of Police)

The Executive Committee of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council consists of:

Chair *William Walsh*

Vice-Chair *Allen Love*

Council at Large *Michelle Williams*

Certification Committee Chair *Keith Cain*

Curriculum Committee Chair *Randy Bratton*

Professional Standards Committee Chair *Ed Brady*



KEITH CAIN

Keith Cain is sheriff of Daviess County. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice and a Master of Arts in Education. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and the National Sheriffs' Institute in Colorado. Cain serves as an adjunct faculty member at the Owensboro Community College, and is certified by KLEC as a law enforcement instructor. He has served the council since 2002, and is the chair of the Certification Committee.



MICHELLE WILLIAMS

Michelle Williams has been a member of the KLEC since 1996 as a Kentucky Bar Association representative. Williams holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Kentucky College of Law. She also graduated from Salmon P. Chase College of Law in 1990. She has been practicing general law since 1990, and is a partner with White, Peck, Carrington, Williams and Neal. She works with the U.S. District Court, Eastern Division, and also spends her time serving on Montgomery County's Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors and the board of directors of CommUNITY Development. Williams serves on the Certification Committee.



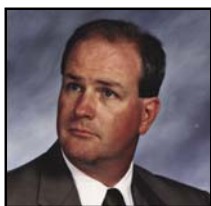
DARRELL G. PICKETT

Darrell G. Pickett was elected to his first political office in November 2002 and assumed his duties as Glasgow mayor in January. Prior to that he served 30 years with the Glasgow Police Department, retiring at the rank of colonel. He had been the city's police chief for seven years. He is a member of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He served with the 1st battalion, 623rd Field Artillery of the Army National Guard. He graduated from the Eastern Kentucky University College of Law Enforcement (now the College of Justice and Safety) and the Program of Alternate Studies at Bethel College in McKenzie, Tennessee. Pickett was appointed to the KLEC in 2003 and serves on the Curriculum Committee.



ALLEN LOVE

Allen Love is the chief of Versailles Police Department and president of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police. Love was born in Maysville and raised in Vanceburg. He attended Eastern Kentucky University, and graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Police Administration in 1981. Love worked briefly in the public utility and banking areas before returning to Richmond in 1984, when he began his career as a dispatcher with the Richmond Police Department. During the nine and a half years Chief Love spent with the Richmond Police Department, he held the positions of patrol officer, senior patrol officer, detective, sergeant and assistant police chief. In November 1993, Chief Love was appointed police chief by Mayor Charles R. Reed for the city of Versailles. He serves as the vice chair of the Executive Committee and is a member of the POPS Committee.



JOE WALKER

Joe Walker is a life-long resident of the county he serves. He began his career with the Jessamine County Sheriff's Office in 1985 as chief deputy. Four years later, at the age of 28, he became the youngest person ever elected as the sheriff of Jessamine County. Walker's involvement in law enforcement reaches beyond the Jessamine County line. He is the president of the Kentucky Sheriffs' Association, and served as past director for the organization. He also is a member of the National Sheriffs' Association. He is a graduate of Jessamine County Senior High School and has earned a Master's Level Certification as an elected official through continuing education. Walker serves on the Certification Committee.



GENE HOLLON

Gene Hollon is sheriff of Laurel County. He was the chief deputy of Laurel County Sheriff's Department for six years, a detective with London Police Department for two years, sergeant with the Winchester Police Department for three years and a captain with Kentucky State Park Rangers for three years. Hollon is a 1972 graduate of Basic Training. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police, the DARE Advisory Board in Laurel County and the Board of Directors Advisory Board of The Center of Rural Development in Pulaski County. He is also chairman of London-Laurel County 911 Dispatch Board. Hollon was appointed to the council in 2002 and serves on the POPS Committee.



MACK "ED" BRADY

Mack E. Brady has been chief of the Henderson Police Department since 1991. Prior to becoming chief in Henderson, he served at the Henderson post of the Kentucky State Police for 22 years. Brady has a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Evansville. He is serving his second term with the KLEC as the chair of the POPS Committee.



LESLIE GANNON

Leslie Gannon began her term with KLEC in July 2002. She holds an associate's degree in Applied Science (accounting), and has been a member of the Kentucky State Police since 1990. Early in her career she worked as a road trooper, undercover drug investigator and detective, then moved to the KSP Training Academy where she served as an instructor. Progressing through the ranks, she was promoted in 2001 as commander of the KSP Forensic Laboratory, and in July 2002 she transferred to the position of commander of the KSP Training Academy. Gannon is a member of the Certification Committee.



MIKE DUNCAN

Mike Duncan presently serves as the director of the Special Investigations Division in the Attorney General's Office. Prior to his employment with the Attorney General's Office, he served 25 years with the Kentucky State Police. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Police Administration and a Master of Science degree in Public Administration. Duncan has been a member of KLEC since 1996 and serves on the Certification Committee.

DOCJT News

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council

F.Y.I.



GARY CORDNER

Gary Cordner is former dean of the College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University, where he is also a professor of Police Studies and director of the Regional Community Policing Institute. He received his doctorate from Michigan State University, and served as a police officer in Maryland. Cordner has co-authored textbooks on police administration and criminal justice planning, and co-edited several anthologies on policing. Cordner is past president of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the country's largest association of criminal justice educators and researchers, and founder and former chair of that organization's Police Section. Cordner is a member of the Curriculum Committee.



CHARLES MAYER

Charles Mayer has been the chief at St. Matthews Police Department since 1988, having previously served as chief of detectives for the Jefferson County Commonwealth's Attorney's Office and as assistant director in the Department of Transportation. His police career began in 1956 when he joined the Louisville Police Department, from which he retired in 1982 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Mayer holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Police Administration. He is a veteran of the U.S. Navy, serving from 1948 to 1953, and of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve from 1955 to 1963. Mayer has been a member of KLEC since 2001 and serves on the Curriculum Committee.



BONNIE MARSHALL

Bonnie Marshall serves as the public-at-large member of the council. She was appointed to a four-year term in 1998 and reappointed in 2002. She is a lifelong resident of Jefferson County and has been an educator/administrator in the Louisville and Jefferson County school systems. She received her Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education from Knoxville College, Master of Science in Urban Education from Indiana University and her Doctorate of Education in Supervision from the University of Louisville. In addition to her history of classroom teaching experience, she has held a number of administrative posts and made numerous presentations to professional education groups and conferences. Dr. Marshall serves on the Certification Committee.



WILLIAM WALSH

William Walsh is the director of the Southern Police Institute and professor in the Department of Justice Administration at the University of Louisville. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Behavioral Sciences, a Master of Arts in Criminal Justice and is a Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology. A former member of the New York City Police Department with 21 years service, he has conducted research on police and security issues and published a number of articles and books on police administration and management. He has been a consultant to numerous law enforcement agencies, as well as the national police forces of Hungary and Romania. Walsh has been a member of KLEC since 1997. He is the chair of KLEC and is a member of the POPS Committee.



JEANETTE GARDNER

Jeanette Gardner is the president of the Kentucky Peace Officers' Association. Gardner began her term as president in June. Gardner has been a deputy jailer with the Hardin County Detention Center for eight years. She graduated from LaRue County High School. Gardner is a member of the Certification Committee.



BERNARD PALMER

Bernard Palmer is the chief of the Georgetown Police Department. Palmer is a 1987 graduate of Basic Training and attends Eastern Kentucky University. He is pursuing a degree in management. He has numerous hours of continued education in the field of law enforcement including management and supervision. Palmer was appointed to KLEC in 2003, and serves on the Certification Committee.



RANDY BRATTON

Randy Bratton has been chief of the Paducah Police Department since March 2001. His police career began in 1984 with the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department where he served as a DUI officer/instructor, arson detective, major crimes detective, community policing/patrol sergeant, patrol lieutenant, traffic lieutenant and criminal investigations major. Bratton has an Associate of Arts degree in Political Science and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminology. He began his role with KLEC in 2002, and serves as the chair of the Curriculum Committee.



MARTIN SCOTT

Martin Scott is the state president of the Fraternal Order of Police, and serves as the statutory representative on the council. Scott has served on KLEC since 1991. He graduated from Menifee County High School in Frenchburg, Kentucky. Scott received his Bachelor of Science from Eastern Kentucky University, and served four years military service with the U.S. Army. He received two bronze stars. Scott retired from the Bowling Green Police Department and has worked as a Commonwealth's detective since his retirement. Since 1998, he has been an active member of the POPS Committee.



TERRY ANDERSON

Terry Anderson is the Marshall County sheriff, having served previously as the police chief of Benton. Anderson graduated from South Marshall High School in 1972 and Basic Training in 1976. His law enforcement experience includes work as a patrolman at the Benton Police Department from 1975 to 1984, as assistant chief from 1984 to 1992 and chief from 1992 to 1998. He has been sheriff of Marshall County since 1998. Anderson was appointed to KLEC in 2002, and serves on the Curriculum Committee.

Talking About Tele

*Margaret Johnson, Instructor
Telecommunications Section*

In keeping with DOCJT's Career Development Program and our strong belief that all employees need to be challenged and developed, new courses are being offered. Staff members in the telecommunications sections at DOCJT are excited about adding new classes to enhance the professionalism of telecommunicators, telecommunications supervisors and communication center managers in Kentucky.

Instructors Margaret Johnson and Elyse Christian have developed a supervision class designed specifically for communications supervisors. In this class, students enhance their supervisory skills in the areas of interpersonal communication, conflict resolution, EEO information and written communications. Two days of the class are dedicated to Situational Leadership, in which students will be certified upon completion of the class.

Additionally, each communication supervisor is provided with information from a survey completed by his or her subordinates and managers. This instrument is designed to provide an overall appraisal of their individual supervisory skills, strengths and weaknesses.

The Communications Supervisor's Class was taught for the first time in April 2003 and will be offered again in November.

A Communications Managers class will be offered in 2004, which will further develop the supervisory, managerial skills and career potential for communications personnel throughout the state. The manager's class will provide training with an emphasis on the skills necessary to successfully manage a communications center. The class will focus on how to staff a communication center with employees who are committed to becoming career telecommunicators. This portion of the class will provide information on how to test, interview, properly train and retain communications personnel. Other areas include budgeting for a communications center, developing existing employees and additional leadership training.

A Problems and Decision-making class will be offered at the Supervisor's Conferences, which will be held three times in 2004. These conferences will be held in the spring at Barren River State Park, in the summer in Richmond at DOCJT and again in the fall at Jenny Wiley State Park.

This is a wonderful, challenging time to be a part of the Telecommunications Section at DOCJT. The staff is excited to be a part of the training opportunities available for the telecommunicator in the state of Kentucky. Participation in the academy, the new courses being offered, combined with the existing classes at DOCJT, further enhance the professionalism of Kentucky's telecommunicators.

F.Y.I.

IADLEST Kentucky Was a Success

*Carolyn Schaefer, Procedures Development Coordinator
Deputy Commissioner's Office*

As the words of the Gettysburg Address left Abe Lincoln's lips, the Stephen Foster Singers burst into their rendition of "God Bless America." This was the setting of the President's Reception as the Department of Criminal Justice Training hosted the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) Conference in Lexington June 16 through 20.

During the opening ceremony, Keeneland's own Bucky Sallee kicked off the conference with the call to post. Kentucky Justice Cabinet Secretary Ishmon Burks and Lexington Assistant Police Chief Ronnie Bastin both welcomed representatives of the law enforcement community to the Commonwealth. Of the 80 members in attendance, 31 states and the District of Columbia were represented.

"Making The Grade On Funding," the theme chosen for the conference, was very timely considering the economic issues many states are facing. A joint training session on "Innovative Funding Sources" was presented by Dr. John Bizzack, commissioner of the Department of Criminal Justice Training; Dr. Jim Dozier, executive director of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; Mike Becar, executive director of Idaho Peace Officer Standards and Training; and Scott Mellinger, executive director of the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy. Elliott A. Brown from the U.S. Department of Justice presented a session entitled "Show Me the Money," which discussed grants and how to obtain them.

Rep. Harry Moberly Jr., chairman of the Appropriations /Revenues Committee, delivered a luncheon presentation. It has been through Rep. Moberly's leadership and guidance in the budget process that the DOCJT's facilities in Richmond were funded. He encouraged those attending the luncheon to work closely with their legislators and explore different areas for funding law enforcement in their home states.



Outgoing IADLEST President Sid Groll reads a resolution "recognizing and applauding" the entire DOCJT staff for hosting the 2003 conference.

A 5K run and auction is held during the conference each year to benefit Special Olympics. Members bring items from their respective states to auction, with the proceeds going to the charity. Rep. Danny Ford and his son volunteered their time and talent as auctioneers to assist in this worthy cause. A record high was set as more than \$6,200 was presented to Kentucky Special Olympics.

The Honorable Judge Kevin Horne swore in the incoming IADLEST officers at the annual banquet. The new IADLEST officers are President Mark Gilbertson of North Dakota, First Vice-President Herb Bowling from Kentucky, Second Vice-President Dianne Middle of Oregon, Secretary Bill Flink of West Virginia and Treasurer Tomi Dorris of Ohio.

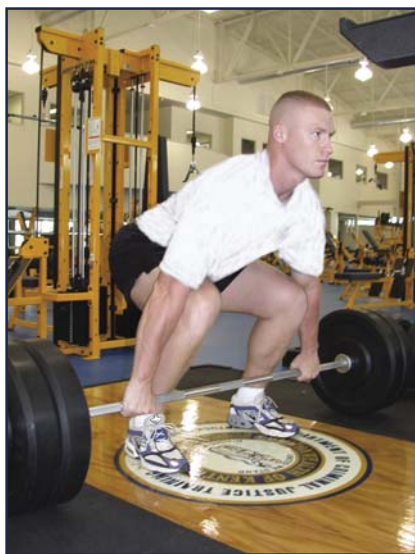
IADLEST 2003 was truly a success, and DOCJT would like to thank Dr. Bill Walsh of the Southern Police Institute, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Will Interactive for their sponsorship. We also would like to extend our gratitude to the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police for their participation and support.



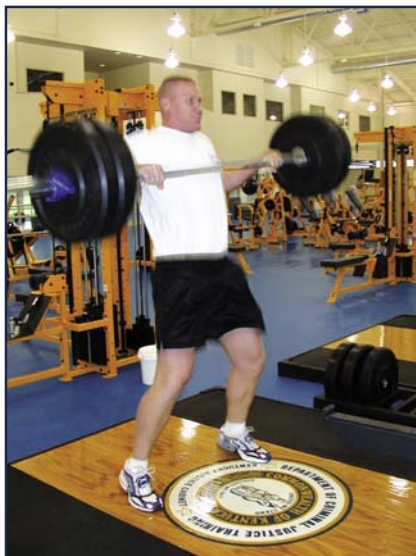
PHOTOS
BY DON
DAVID-
SON,
JAMIE
NEAL,
JACINTA
FELD-
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F.Y.I.

What's Going On in the Academy? The Physical Training Program



Police Corps Cadet Gerald Giles prepares to begin the power clean.



Giles explodes into the full extension of the power clean.



Giles catches the bar and completes the technique.

PHOTO ILLUSTRATION: JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

*Ron Dotson, Training Instructor
Physical Training Section*

In the last few issues of this magazine, DOCJT's physical training staff has discussed the demanding and complex exercise regimen for recruits. People generally have two questions regarding the exercise program at DOCJT. What are they doing? Why are they doing it?

The main goals of the program were the first consideration in its design of the program. In that decision, the physical training staff primarily looked at the training validation study conducted by Dr. Tom Collingwood and his staff at Fitness Intervention Technology in 1998. That study concluded with the standards that we know today as Peace Officer Professional Standards. The study results showed that six standard physical fitness tests could predict the physical ability of a peace officer to perform the tasks required of an officer in Kentucky. This article will look at the tests and compare them to a training program in order to prepare physically for the tasks required. In order to understand the theory behind the training regimen, and the tests, it is important to understand two things: energy systems and the difference between strength and power.

There are two energy systems, aerobic and anaerobic. Aerobic means with oxygen. Anaerobic means without oxygen. Most people can give the definitions, but few truly comprehend the difference. The muscle cell uses adenosine tri-phosphate, or atp, to contract the muscle fiber. All muscle contractions use atp for fuel to contract. The cell stores atp and it is ready for immediate use. As the cell uses this fuel, it replaces it by converting glycogen in the blood stream to atp. The body then uses oxygen to break down stored fats into glycogen in order to replace atp in the cell.

As a general rule, the cell has enough stored atp for approximately 10 seconds worth of contraction. Glycogen is immediately available for up to three minutes. After the three-minute mark, the atp is produced from the body, breaking down stored fats with oxygen. Thus, anaerobic activity is a short burst of maximal or near maximal effort and aerobic activity is any activity lasting longer than three minutes. All activities have anaerobic and aerobic tendencies. The longer the activity, the more aerobic its nature.

The standard physical fitness tests are bench press, sit-ups, the 300-meter sprint, push-ups and the one and one-half mile run. One of the original tests, the vertical jump, was eliminated. Of the five remaining tests, four are anaerobic. The mile and a half run is the only test that uses the aerobic energy system. So, most of our training should use the anaerobic energy system. This is because of the makeup of our muscle tissue. There are three types of muscle fiber: slow twitch, fast twitch type b and fast twitch type a. Fast twitch fibers are the ones that contract to produce power and are primarily used for short, intense bursts of maximal effort. The longer the activity, the more the slow twitch fibers become involved. As the fast twitch runs out of fuel, the slow twitch take over. From this, we know that lower repetitions at higher weight, or intensity, use the fast twitch fibers. The higher the repetitions, the more slow twitch fibers are used.

The amount of slow twitch or fast twitch fibers that a body has is determined genetically. However, we can adapt some fibers to act more like slow fibers or like fast fibers. Fast twitch fibers type b take on the characteristics of the either slow or fast twitch type a, depending on how

they are trained. To be an aerobic athlete, such as a marathon runner, you must train in the aerobic energy system. You must train with more endurance type activities. To train the anaerobic energy system you must train in short intense bursts, like sprint work. In the weight room the short intense burst is 10 seconds or less, which is usually up to 12 repetitions.

Repetition ranges are as follows: 12 repetitions are the minimum for endurance and the maximum for working growth. Growth is the correct term because at this range of repetitions, the slow twitch fibers are being used also. The more fibers used in a lift, the more potential for growth. Eight repetitions are the maximum for strength and the minimum for growth. Five repetitions have been established as the optimum amount for strength and power. Three repetitions and less work the power because they mostly hit the super fast twitch fibers and stimulate the motor unit recruitment aspect of strength.

This is why you do not want to work both energy systems in the same workout. You do not want to confuse the adapting fibers. This means that during one day's training you should concentrate on short intense bursts, the other day concentrate on aerobic activity, or endurance running. Anaerobic work can also increase aerobic capacity, or VO2 max. Successive sprints will also increase the body's ability to utilize oxygen to create energy. Although you are performing short intense bursts, they continue for longer than three minutes. So, on days that you hit the weights, perform sprints. As you get better at them, decrease the rest period between sprints.

Rest periods are important between sets too. At the academy we don't stress rest periods due to time constraints. Guidelines are that rest should be at least 90 seconds. At 90 seconds the muscle is mostly recovered for energy, but still taxed enough to use more and more slow twitch fiber. Hence, it is used for growth cycles. It takes most people three minutes for full recovery of energy. So, a three minute rest period should be used more for strength. Some athletes use up to five minutes of rest. A five minute rest period would be for approaching a one repetition maximum to make optimal gains on the strength/power phase. It would best be suited to improve your maximum prior to testing.

From the rules that have been established above, you can see the direction of our training program. The job task analysis study concluded that an officer should primarily train the anaerobic energy system. The officer will have to go from sitting in a cruiser, to a short intense burst of activity. However, each officer should consider the assigned duty prior to implementing a training regimen. A bike patrol officer is using the aerobic system during the shift for transportation and must still be anaerobic to handle other aspects of the job. This activity is comparable to full-court basketball. The activity continues, but short, intense bursts are demanded to perform. The primary energy

system to train is the anaerobic system, however, decreased rest periods are demanded. The anaerobic system should be trained to increase the strength of the primary muscles, and the rest period must be decreased to improve the body's ability to recover, or produce energy.

These rules point to the rule of specificity. This rule simply says that your body becomes its function. I had a coach who preached to us that you play the way you practice. Training should match your function. Bench pressing will make you a better bench presser. It will make the pectoral, tricep and deltoid muscle groups bigger and stronger, but unless you use these muscles in the manner they will be called upon, the strength will not transfer into performance. Just because you can bench press, does not mean that you can punch hard. You must practice your punching ability. So, bike officers, for example, need to improve their leg strength by squats or presses, but must also ride a bike in order to train the muscles to use their new ability.

Muscles gain strength in two ways: from growing (hypertrophy), and from motor unit recruitment. A larger muscle is stronger than a smaller one. Remember, the optimum repetition range for working growth is eight to 12. A muscle fiber contracts at 100 percent. You never use 100 percent of the muscle fiber when you are lifting or exercising. But, as the body learns to recruit more and more of these fibers, the ability of the muscle increases. Remember the optimum repetition range for motor unit recruitment is one to three. The body also learns to use separate muscle groups together more efficiently. This is the early learning phase. Generally, it takes 10 to 12 weeks for a muscle to actually begin or show growth. A

beginner's early strength advances come from learning to use muscle groups together (intra-muscular unit recruitment) and from learning to use more of the muscle fiber (inter-muscular unit recruitment).

For learning a new movement, higher repetitions are recommended. So, we use the 12-repetition range to work growth and motor unit recruitment. We periodize our repetition range to hit all aspects of strength training. But, power is different. Power is the strength aspect of the muscle, but with time added as a variable. The strength must be usable in a quick manner. So, the nervous system of muscle groups must be worked as well. It is best to work the nervous system continually and not at the end of a periodized routine, meaning at the end. Most routines start with higher repetitions, and as the weeks progress, the weight increases and the repetitions decrease. This only hits the power aspect, or nervous system (inter-muscular unit recruitment), in the final few weeks.

Here at the academy, we are teaching Olympic-style lifts, the power clean to be exact, to work the power aspect of the body. We are also using chains on the bench press for the same reason, but



Recruits use chains to increase the explosion phase and improve the speed of the bench press.

JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

See Weightlifting, page 14

Weightlifting: Five-Day Schedule Used at the Academy

concentrating on the chest, tricep and deltoid muscle groups. Chains work because they add weight as the move continues. Chains can be used on squats also. The idea is to work for speed and not for weight. Many people use the chains incorrectly as they have the entire length of the chain off of the floor when the bar is pressed or squatted to its highest point. The chain must be completely on the floor at the lowest point of the bar. As the bar moves up the weight increases, teaching the brain to recruit more fiber as the lift progresses. Remember the optimum repetition range of one to three. The weight of the bar should not exceed 60 percent of the lifter's one repetition maximum. This allows for speed. Without working the low weight at a fast pace, the body does not have to recruit fiber throughout the lift. So, three repetitions and the set range should be around three to four.

Are you getting the picture? Here is what the training schedule looks like at the academy. Consider that things like rest periods are not scrutinized due to time constraints. The program is designed for Monday through Friday. This is due to the overall training schedule. The optimum amount of rest in hours or days should be followed for each body part. For example, after a heavy chest workout, it takes about 96 hours, or four days for the chest to fully recover. Hence, work the chest on Monday and then again on Friday. Note that Friday's work however, is of low intensity, as far as weight is concerned. It is this day that we use the chains, and continually work the power aspect of the chest, tricep and deltoid muscle groups.

Monday is an intense and long weight training session. Long is not optimal but is required due to the overall training schedule. Monday hits the chest, tricep, back and bicep groups. Recruits perform flat bench, incline bench, lat pull-downs, low row, standing tricep extensions, lying tricep extensions (skull crushers), biceps, and finish with one set of pushups to failure. Running is not allowed on this day. The rep scheme begins with three weeks of three sets by 12 reps. Recruits work in groups of three. This was designed to allow a rest period of between two and three minutes. The next schedule is four weeks of four sets of eight reps. The reps then change to five sets of five reps for four weeks. The remaining three weeks of physical training sessions use a reverse pyramid of 12 reps, eight reps, five reps, three reps and then one rep. Each set looks for a new rep max. This principle of progressive resistance is used throughout the scheme. In other words, the reps are controlled by the weight. When it says "12 reps" the meaning is that a weight that can be done for anywhere between 11 and 13 reps is used. Recruits begin their first set of 12 with 60 percent of their max. If it is done for 12 reps they increase the weight. Each week they attempt to beat the previous week's 12 rep max. This concept is done throughout the academy.

Tuesday is a short workout concentrating on abdominal muscles and ending with a run. Each event progresses with physical conditioning. Sit-ups begin with doing as many as possible, as fast as possible for 30 seconds. As the weeks pass the time is increased, usually

in 15-second intervals. When the soreness disappears, the number of sets are increased. A second exercise of the recruit's choice is completed. The run is next and is a distance-measured event. Like the lifting scheme, it progresses with training. The first three weeks call for a 15-minute run, with the distance ran recorded. The recruit then attempts to beat that distance weekly.

Wednesday is a lower body strength and power day. Recruits begin the workout by performing power clean exercises. The first few weeks are spent teaching the cleans in stages and progress to full power cleans by week four or five. The next exercise is squats. The squats follow the same repetition scheme as the Monday regimen. The amount of weight is not stressed as hard as it is on the bench. A slow progression is used in order to ensure correct form and prevent injury. Recruits then move to one of several different sprint routines that may include plyometric exercises. The sprint may consist of Indian runs, fartlek running or ladder-style sprints.

Thursday's lifting is done on Hammerstrength ground-based equipment. This is the transfer-style lifting. These machines resemble the punching and pushing required on Tuesdays and Thursdays in defensive tactics class. Again explosion, or power, is emphasized. A run follows. The run follows the same progression as Tuesday's run.

Friday is a unique day. On this day the recruits perform flat bench for speed, dumbbell presses and close grip bench. This is then followed by a max test of push-ups and a timed mile and a half run. This is the day that chains are used on the bench. The recruit starts out with no more than 60 percent of the one rep max and adds chains. This routine allows for three days of recovery prior to lifting heavy on the chest again.

Optimally chest should be worked every fourth day. The back should be worked every third day. Triceps and biceps can be worked every other day. Legs can be worked every third day and many times, every other day. Shoulders should be worked every third to fourth day. Again the schedule for recruits is motivated primarily from the workweek and by the overall training schedule. However, it is a good mix of power and strength.

This routine is still quite new. But it is showing good signs of increase in strength, size and power. Don Bellamy of Class 326 gained 16 pounds while improving his bench press by 95 pounds. Class 326 as a whole, improved 30 percent on the bench press. Gains were exhibited on all tests. Of course any program will work for some time. When the body stops adapting, a variable must be changed or added. This program is a good mix of task specific training. It also incorporates variety. Flat bench is done twice a week, but it is done in two very different manners. After completing the first cycle of the program, add exercises and re-evaluate performance to set new workout weights. Try to incorporate the training rules that have been discussed in your own workout scheme and remember to perform practical exercises in order to transfer the gain.

Coordinators and Administrative Specialists Assist Agencies and Recruits

*Patrick V. Miller, Supervisor
Evaluation Section*

In an effort to provide quality services to law enforcement agencies with officers in basic training, the Department of Criminal Justice Training's Basic Training Evaluation Section has created a coordinator/administrative specialist team approach to assist in the administration of recruit training. Through this initiative, each class is assigned a primary coordinator and administrative specialist to assist the recruit and the recruit's agency during the 16-week basic training program. All agencies should benefit from the assistance provided by these teams.

The primary function for each of these teams is to serve as a liaison between the recruit's agency and the recruit throughout the basic training program. As a liaison for the agency, these teams provide the following services:

- Transmit messages from the agency to the recruit.
- Provide the agency with information about the recruits training schedule.
- Contact the agencies in emergency circumstances.
- Correspond with the agency on any other issues.

Since coordinators and administrative specialists have specific assignments, it also is beneficial to understand some of the services each may provide the agency.

Coordinators

Provide the agency with quarterly evaluations on the recruit's progress.
Meet with and discuss the recruit's progress with agency representatives.
Advise the agency about recruit injuries and illnesses.
Advise the agency about training concerns.
Schedule times for an agency to view its recruit in training.

Administrative Specialists

Correspond with agencies about basic training administrative requirements prior to a recruit's arrival.
Assist with correspondence between a recruit and the agency.
Provide post-academy information about a particular recruit's curriculum to the agency.
Provide information to the agency about available DOCJT resources.

As you can see, the coordination/administrative specialist team is the primary point of contact for your agency while you have someone enrolled in the basic training program.



The Evaluation Section coordinators are (back row, from left to right) David Pence, Section Supervisor Patrick Miller, Scotty Saltsman and Stella Plunkett. The administrative specialists are Mary K. Hensley, Jennifer Wilburn and Tammy Richardson.

Title	Office Phone #	E-mail Address
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Administrative Specialist Tammy Richardson	(859) 622 – 5883	tammy.richardson@mail.state.ky.us
Coordinator Scotty Saltsman	(859) 622 – 8092	scotty.saltsman@mail.state.ky.us
Administrative Specialist Jennifer Wilburn	(859) 622 – 8547	jennifer.wilburn@mail.state.ky.us
Coordinator David Pence	(859) 622 – 8545	david.pence@mail.state.ky.us
Administrative Specialist Mary K. Hensley	(859) 622 – 4797	mary.hensley@mail.state.ky.us
Supervisor Evaluation Section Patrick V. Miller	(859) 622 – 5930	patrick.miller@mail.state.ky.us

F.Y.I.

Kentucky Police Corps Begins New Class



*Don Pendleton, Director
Kentucky Police Corps*

Kentucky Police Corps 5 reported for training Sunday, June 8. The class was filled to capacity with 20 cadets. Several agencies that are sponsoring, or plan to receive, cadets for the first time from this program are Covington, Cynthiana, Erlanger, Georgetown, Owensboro and Oldham County police departments. Agencies that are once again sponsoring cadets are Florence, Nicholasville, Paris and Richmond police departments. Thirty-two agencies stretching from Pikeville to Paducah now participate in Kentucky Police Corps.

This class must successfully complete 1,305.5 hours of training in 23 weeks. This training is comprised of the Basic Training curriculum as well as additional topics such as Spanish language instruction and the Mexican Culture Immersion Program, which includes two weeks in Morelia, Mexico. Police mountain bike certification is another course of preparation that is particularly useful in community policing.

Extensive use of our Leadership Challenge Course seeks to instill leadership, confidence, problem solving and team-

work into daily activities. Drownproofing, or water safety, is presented to provide the cadets with the ability to overcome another possible life threatening obstacle.

Guest speakers who are experts in current issues affecting law enforcement are brought into class, ensuring that problems agencies face are discussed. Enhanced instruction in communication skills, with emphasis on listening, is an area of study designed to assist students in properly evaluating situations that will confront them in policing.

The newest addition to our curriculum this year is 24 hours of coursework in public speaking that will aid new officers in their desire to confidently appear before groups when necessary to represent law enforcement.

Police Corps 5 is scheduled to graduate November 14.

For additional information, please contact Kentucky Police Corps at (859) 622-2213, or toll free at (866) 592-6777, or visit our Web site at <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/pcorps>



A Police Corps cadet practices a prone-handcuffing technique on a fellow cadet. The proper way to dismount a bicycle and make an arrest are part of the bicycle training cadets receive during their 23 weeks of training at the Department of Criminal Justice Training.



Police Corps cadets practice a technique for conserving energy while in the water. The skill is among those that the cadets learn in a drownproofing course that teaches them to save themselves and others in water, how to approach a subject who is in the water and going to be arrested, and more.

DOCJT to Offer Vehicle Collision Reconstruction Course

*Richard W. Parkos, Instructor
Patrol and Traffic Section*

Many professionals have asked, "What is Collision Reconstruction?" It would be simple to look in the dictionary and find the answer, but there is none. The word "reconstruction" when typed in most computers will cause the word processor to change it to "deconstruction." My interpretation would be to "reconstruct, rather than deconstruct."

Vehicle collision reconstruction involves many courses of study. It is a science involving the laws of motion and vehicle dynamics discovered long ago. It is an art involving the completion of drawings and diagrams, not only eye catching, but realistic in scale and measurement. Most of all, it is an investigation where imagination, guided by science and art, leads to the most probable solution of how two objects approached, interacted (better known as an impact), then departed to final rest.

It is easy to teach the science involved or the art of drawing and diagramming, though previous students may disagree with me. It is very difficult, however, to teach the imagination to place yourself in both vehicles at the same time during a collision.

The most effective way to accomplish this is to have the student witness the live collision between two vehicles, and then prove through art and science how the collision took place.

Coming October 17 this will take place at DOCJT. Those students attending Vehicle Collision Investigation Course, Level III, will have the opportunity to witness a live, staged

collision between two vehicles. The students will be divided into groups and will investigate the collision they witnessed. The

investigation groups will then present their findings to a panel of collision experts in a courtroom setting.

The ability to stage a live collision without the use of a stunt driver has been made possible by the

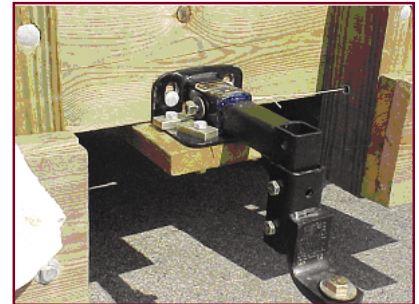
construction of a vehicle delivery system. I recently created the Control Response Anticipated Smash Handler, better known as the C.R.A.S.H. system. The system uses a hitch-type system, coupled with a bolt release that will allow acceleration of a bullet vehicle to a prescribed speed, release it from the push vehicle and deliver the bullet vehicle to the target. The target could be another vehicle, pole or tree.

This system is the first of its type at DOCJT and provides the means to accomplish detailed reconstruction training. The system will be used in future courses involving the collision of motorcycle/ATVs, pedestrians, bicycles and commercial vehicles.

Students attending also will receive instruction in the following areas:

- Damage analysis
- Coordinate mathematics and vector analysis
- Multiple impact collisions
- Critical speed analysis
- Collisions involving motorcycles, pedestrians and commercial vehicles
- Special collision formulas involving object avoidance
- Vehicle event data recorders

All of these topics are needed for the student to progress to the expert status in vehicle collision investigation and reconstruction.



RICHARD PARKOS/DOCJT

A hitch system designed by DOCJT instructor Richard Parkos will be used to create live collisions for an accident reconstruction course that begins this fall. Parkos' invention makes it possible to have crashes at a specific speed without stunt drivers.



JAMIE NEAL/DOCJT

In June, DOCJT instructors purposely crashed a Ford Taurus (right) into a Chevrolet Caprice to test the hitch system. The system released the "bullet vehicle" (the Taurus) so that it would hit the Caprice. The staged wreck was in preparation for a collision reconstruction class DOCJT will offer in October.

F.Y.I. Cold Case Investigation: Solving the Unsolved Murder

George Barrett and Tom Carr, Instructors
Louisville Professional Development Section

Since Cain killed Abel, murder has fascinated us. Writers and historians have filled libraries with accounts of murder and violence. Hamlet, King Richard, Beowulf, King Arthur and even Harry Potter are popular because they cloak the characters in murder or its potential.

What holds the attention of readers and the general public is not just the murder, but also the potential for its not being solved. A killer getting away with it shocks our conscience and appeals to our Freudian levels. The five murders in the White Chapel area of London during 1888 still captivates us a century later because "Jack the Ripper" has never been identified.

To aid law enforcement in Kentucky in their investigation of murder, the Department of Criminal Justice Training has developed a 32-hour professional development course, Homicide Investigative Techniques. The purpose of this class is to aid agencies in developing skilled detectives who can successfully investigate murders and thereby spare their communities the trauma of having an unsolved homicide lingering for years.

Contained within the 32-hour course is a segment focusing on cold case investigation. The concept of cold case work began in the early 1980s. Miami and Dade County Florida were experiencing a rise in murders and in the number of murder cases which were not being solved. To deal with the unsolved homicides, Miami and Dade County created a cold case squad. In essence, any murder not solved within three days would be assigned to the cold case detectives. The solution rate for murders almost immediately improved.

So the question is, why are these detectives effective in addressing cold cases? The issues associated with cold case investigation, and more importantly how detectives have been successful in clearing these cases with an arrest, are an important part of the program.

The most common reasons that a murder becomes a cold case are:

1. The victim was murdered a significant time earlier, and only recently discovered.
2. The initial investigation was incomplete or poorly conducted.
3. A suspect has been developed, but no evidence exists connecting him or her directly to the crime.
4. The victim's lifestyle (e.g. prostitution, drug use, homelessness) places them at risk, and also mitigates physical evidence.

At the point in time that the case is considered cold (usually three to six months) the decision has to be made whether to assign the investigation to another detective, or to have the original detective reopen the case.

The re-examination of the investigation begins with rereading the case file and organizing it into sections (leads investigated, possible suspects, forensic evidence, etc.). Next, all crime scenes must be revis-

ited to orient or familiarize the detective with the way the investigation began. All witnesses and persons contacted during the original investigation must be reinterviewed. A special focus should be placed on any suspect's former spouse or mate. Often following a violent relationship, many former wives or girlfriends will gladly provide information, which may implicate their ex-mate in a crime.

Other useful approaches that may be applied to solving cold cases include:

1. Use Crime Stopper commercials to generate publicity.
2. Subpoena phone records of possible suspects to develop a matrix showing relationships and calls made following the murder. If you decide to publicize the reopening of the investigation, a telephone records check can show you who your suspect called once he or she learned the case was being re-examined.
3. Conduct an off-line NCIC records check of possible suspects to determine when and where they have been stopped by police agencies in North America. A pattern of travel may emerge.
4. Submit or resubmit all latent fingerprints collected at the crime scene to Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to have a national database search completed. Twenty-five percent of all cold cases are solved by using AFIS.
5. Request a DNA check of any fluids or trace evidence collected as part of the investigation.

The 20-year investigation into the Green River Murders (30 women who were murdered in the state of Washington) was solved through resubmitted body fluids for DNA testing. Subsequently, Gary Ridgway was identified and charged with the murders. In Louisiana, a serial killer was arrested as a result of DNA testing of evidence collected from crime scenes.

Many police agencies in Kentucky have found that by reopening cold cases and applying these techniques, they have been able to identify and charge the killer, many times years after the crime. Anyone interested in honing his or her investigative skills should consider taking the Homicide Investigative Techniques course. If you have any questions or would like to share an experience on a cold case, contact George Barrett or Tom Carr in the Louisville Section of the Professional Development Branch at (502) 995-0700.

George Barrett retired from the Louisville Division of Police after a 28-year career that included eight years as a homicide detective. Tom Carr retired from the Louisville Division of Police after a 22-year career that included 10 years as a robbery detective and sergeant. Both are instructors in the Louisville Training Section of DOCJT's Professional Development Branch.

Tactical Section Travels To Tennessee

*Jerry Huffman, Training Instructor
Incident Command Tactical Response Section*

Training instructors from DOCJT's Tactical Section were invited to make a presentation for the 2003 Law Enforcement Conference in Gatlinburg, Tennessee. Representatives from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies were present.

James Simpson, supervisor of DOCJT's Tactical Section, along with training instructors Dean Barnhart and Jerry Huffman demonstrated a three-officer vehicle assault in the event of a possible officer or citizen rescue. The demonstration covered a situation where an undercover officer may be in a vehicle with a suspect(s) during narcotic operations and something has gone wrong that necessitates a rescue. This scenario was presented since most conference participants were narcotic officers.

Information was presented on various issues involved in a vehicle assault. Issues such as angle of approach, use of concealment as well as surprise and shock were discussed.

During the demonstration phase the instructors presented various available options. One approach demonstrated the use of muzzle-blast smoke from the rear of the vehicle, used for distraction and concealment, along with a diversionary device deployed to the front of the vehicle allowing for sensory overload to the suspect(s) in the vehicle. Two of the officers covered the suspect(s) with live fire while the third officer maneuvered to rescue the officer from the vehicle.

A less-lethal option also was offered to conference attendees. This demonstration provided the participants an opportunity to see a

launcher, bean bags and a pepperball gun in action. While using the less-lethal delivery systems process, officers should have live cover and contingency plans for the response.

Participants responded in a very positive manner. Many of the conference participants spent time with the tactical instructors after the demonstration asking questions and wanting to learn more. Numerous administrators and officers were interested in the tactical and less-lethal training. Some out-of-state participants inquired about how they might attend courses at DOCJT. For more information please contact Jerry Huffman at jerry.huffman@mail.state.ky.us or (859) 622-8127.



DOCJT Instructors James Simpson, Dean Barnhart and Jerry Huffman demonstrate a three-officer vehicle assault at the 2003 Law Enforcement Conference in Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

The 12th Annual DOCJT Competition Shoot



DOCJT FILE PHOTO

October 4, 2003

Please look for details at our Web site:

<http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us>

or contact

Randy Baird at randy.baird@mail.state.ky.us

Robert French at robert.french@mail.state.ky.us

Karen Cassidy at karen.cassidy@mail.state.ky.us

First Academy of Police Supervision Class Graduates

*J.R. Brown, Supervisor
Management Section*

Seventeen sergeants from 14 Kentucky law enforcement agencies graduated June 20 from the Department of Criminal Justice Training's first Academy of Police Supervision.

The APS, also referred to as the sergeant's academy, is a three-week (122-hour) leadership training program for newly promoted sergeants or officers who are on their agency's promotion list.

"It's designed for the individual who is taking the first step into a leadership position, the most important step in his or her career," APS lead coordinator Ken Morris said.

While in the course, students participate in classes focusing on the role of a supervisor, leadership, resolving conflict, managing diversity, monitoring officer performance, professional image, legal issues for supervisors, ethics, interpersonal communication, effective written communication, making decisions, solving problems, managing critical incidents, public speaking, emotional survival, budgeting and media relations.

The program includes reading and writing assignments and scenario-based exercises that are designed to enhance the students' ability to perform at the supervisor's level in their agencies. APS is hands-on, with as much skill



JAMIE NEAL/DOCJT

Sergeants in the DOCJT's first Academy of Police Supervision course spot a classmate as he climbs onto the Whale Watch element of the Challenge Course. Each participant attempts to step onto the wooden board, which is balanced on a pivot like a seesaw, until all are aboard. They must exit the board at the same point they stepped on, with the goal of not allowing the board to touch the ground throughout the timed exercise. The element is used for building skills officers need, such as teamwork, leadership and problem solving.

demonstration as classroom work. Examples of this are the participation in the challenge course and the public speaking assignment, which includes a 15-minute speech to basic training recruits on one of 10 core values of police work.

"It was a great course," said Sgt. James M. Gadzala of the Fort Thomas Police Department. "I got a lot out of it. I've been able to use a lot of it in day-to-day activities at our department."

Gadzala said the leadership skills he learned in APS made him realize that he "was doing a lot of things wrong" at his department.

He also said the course instructors were enthusiastic and knowledgeable.

DOCJT instructors involved in the courses include lead coordinator Ken Morris, assistant coordinator Rich Hanzes, challenge course coordinator Billy Fryer, legal instructor Jerry Ross and wellness instructor Ron

Dotson. The course also used several instructors from other agencies. Ed Brodt from the Regional Community Policing Institute, Assistant Chief Jerry Wells from Bowling Green Police Department, Maj. Steve Debell of the Jeffersontown Police Department and Deputy Chief Terri Winstead from Louisville Metro Police Department assisted with the class.



JAMIE NEAL/DOCJT

DOCJT instructor Rich Hanzes lectures to sergeants during an Academy of Police Supervision class.

The APS is intended to become a stepping-stone to the DOCJT's Criminal Justice Executive Development (CJED) program, which is a five-week advanced leadership course offered once a year for supervisors. Potential CJED students must rank sergeant or above. They are selected by a CJED alumni committee to attend the course.

Chief William David Cole of Bellevue Police Department was the guest speaker at the inaugural APS graduation ceremony. Chief Cole reminded the class that, "The rank you hold in your department brings with it responsibility, not privilege."

Sgt. Chad Carpenter, Boone County Sheriff's Office, spoke on behalf of the class, thanking DOCJT for providing the training opportunity, and praised the class for their hard work and dedication to the law enforcement profession.

The second sergeant's academy began August 4. The next APS class will start September 8, and the final course for 2003 will be October 6 through 24.

Comments or questions about the Academy of Police Supervision should be directed to J.R. Brown, supervisor of the Management Section. He can be reached at jamesr.brown@mail.state.ky.us or (859) 622-6591.



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

The first graduating class of APS poses for its class picture.

Seventeen sergeants graduated from the Department of Criminal Justice Training's first Academy of Police Supervision.

Jay Baker, Northern Kentucky University Police Department
 Thomas Bustle, Danville Police Department
 Chad E. Carpenter, Boone County Sheriff's Office
 Gordon N. Carter, Pikeville Police Department
 Phillip E. Dunford, Independence Police Department
 James M. Gadzala, Fort Thomas Police Department
 Matthew I. Gallenstein, Maysville Police Department
 James A. Harper, University of Louisville Police Department
 Paul Headley, Mount Sterling Police Department
 Bill Jones, Nicholasville Police Department
 Mark J. Phaup, Madisonville Police Department
 Ronald J. Rice, Maysville Police Department
 Keith Smith, Harrodsburg Police Department
 J.L. Thomas, Harrodsburg Police Department
 Troy L. Vines, Erlanger Police Department
 Chip White, Madisonville Police Department
 Kevin Wiles, Bowling Green Police Department

F.Y.I.



ANDREA BROWN/DOCJT



T.R. JUDE

You have had a long career in law enforcement. Where did you begin?

I always wanted to be a police officer. I would have liked to have been an FBI agent, but in the late 1950s a person had to be a lawyer or an accountant to be an agent. After graduating from Big Creek High School, War, West Virginia, in 1959, I joined the U.S. Army and went into the military police. My first assignment was at Fort Dix, New Jersey as a guard at the stockade. I learned a lot dealing with those military prisoners!

After my stockade duty, I was shipped to Germany for 28 months. I served as a regular military police officer and escorted classified material by truck or helicopter all over Germany.

After my military duty, I worked briefly as an alarm officer with ADT burglar alarm company in Washington, D.C. My sister lived in Washington, D.C., at the time and I stayed with her so I could pursue the opportunities a bigger city had to offer.

I applied to the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police and in July 1963 was accepted as an officer. I went through the Washington, D.C., police academy, which at that time consisted of books, research and questions.

I spent two years on the D.C. police department. While employed at the D.C. police, I could live within 15 air miles of Virginia or Maryland, so I chose to reside in Maryland. In July 1965, I was accepted for the Maryland State Police. The academy was six months long, and it was tough. I patrolled Prince George County for almost four years.

My parents moved to Chicago, Illinois, for work because of the economic conditions in southern West Virginia, and in 1969 relocated to Carter County, Kentucky. To be near my family, I applied to the Kentucky State Police, and in February 1969 I was accepted. I went through the KSP academy and was assigned to Carter County as a trooper. I retired from KSP in 1988.

I came to DOCJT in August 1990 and was assigned as an instructor in the Basic Training Section. In 1998, I transferred to the Records Section making inquiries into the progress of the Carry Concealed Deadly Weapons program. From this work, it was decided that I should also start looking into the records of police departments that received KLEFPF money. This work eventually evolved into the Compliance Section, where I hold my current position as Investigator III. Our section is comprised of a supervisor, administrative support personnel and investigators. I am presently in the 42nd year of my career in law enforcement.

What do you consider as special accomplishments in your career, or personally?

Personally I would have to say my marriage is a special accomplishment. My wife of almost 40 years, Hazel, is a policeman's wife in every sense of the word. She has always understood my job over the years. She did not complain about my long days or nights. She understood that, by its nature, I had to put police work first on so many occasions.

We raised two sons. The oldest, Roy Kenneth Jude, is a captain on the Winchester Police Department, and our youngest son, David Paul Jude, is a detective with the Kentucky State Police. I count my boys as an accomplishment as well as my marriage to Hazel.

Professionally, the first accomplishment that comes to mind would be surviving my first 18-hour day as an officer with the D.C. police in August 1963 during the Civil Rights March. I stood at 19th and Constitution Avenue and I took my meals from the city truck that brought us Kentucky Fried Chicken boxes.

In November 1963, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Texas. I was on the street when a cab driver told me about it. The cab driver gave me a ride to the White House, which was already surrounded by police officers. A few days later I was assigned to 16th



Street for the funeral detail. I will always remember seeing all the kings and queens and other heads of state as they walked by. Charles DeGualle of France left a particular impression on me. He was a big man. After the procession passed, we ran through the back streets where paddy wagons were waiting to take us by short cuts to another position on Constitution Avenue as the funeral procession continued the slow march to Virginia for burial. This created an impression of extra police officers present for security reasons.

In May 1968 presidential contender Bobby Kennedy was assassinated in California. He was brought back to the D.C. area by train, and I was assigned to his burial detail. My assignment was to guard an overpass as the train proceeded slowly by.

As a Kentucky State Police trooper I had to patrol Carter County (400 square miles) alone, as there was only one trooper on shift. There was no such thing as an eight-hour shift. There was no mid-night shift. A trooper worked until he could go home and could be called out of bed anytime. Many times, I would get home in time to shower so I could start the day shift.

Another special accomplishment of my career was the time I got involved in the discovery of two old gentlemen living back in the woods of Carter County. They were brothers who were mentally incompetent. A local resident was collecting one of the brother's checks for his personal use and keeping the brothers living in the worst kind of squalor. The brothers had lived in this decrepit, falling down cabin since the beginning of World War II. They prepared potatoes, onions and beans in a coffee can on a wood stove. I helped them get a decent place to live. They got medical attention. The people around Olive Hill gave furniture and household items. I got their Social Security benefits direct-deposited. Folks from all over the United States came to check on the brothers. This story received nationwide attention in the National Inquiry newspaper in 1980. Unfortunately, we could not prosecute the person who had kept the Social Security benefits and the Social Security Administration did not want to get involved.

Who has been the most positive influence on you during your career and how?

I really can't say who has been the most positive influence. I suppose I would have to say that my parents and grandparents taught



me the values of hard work and honesty. I have always placed a great value on being independent and making my own way.

What is the most significant change you have seen in DOCJT's operations during your career?

Probably the most significant change I have seen in DOCJT operations is the improvement of our facilities and equipment. We have the most modern training facility of any police training academy. When I came here, Commissioner McKinney's vehicle did not have a door panel on the driver's side. Now the DOCJT staff enjoys a great fleet of vehicles, well-maintained and dependable for travel. Our staff has increased along with the workload, and the salaries of our staff are something to be proud of.

You were a law enforcement instructor before becoming an investigator in the Compliance Section. Did you find being an instructor as rewarding as being a law enforcement officer?

I enjoyed being a law enforcement instructor. I don't know whether it was as rewarding as being an officer, but it was great to talk and relate to young recruits as they entered the law enforcement field. I went through four basic training academies myself, so I know how it is to sit in a class and listen to an instructor. It makes me feel good when, as the years pass, officers still come up to me and say they remember my classes and that they learned a lot.

Do you plan on ending your law enforcement career at DOCJT, or do you have other plans for the future?

I intend to end my law enforcement career at DOCJT and retire in January 2004.

During my 42 years of involvement with law enforcement in various capacities I have had a great time. It has been wonderful, and I would not change anything.



SHANNON SANDERS/DOCJT

DONNA MASTERS

Where did you work before coming to DOCJT, and what was your role there?

I retired from Eastern Kentucky University after serving in a variety of administrative positions there. I started there as a clerk in the Division of Accounts and Budgetary Control. The majority of my years at EKU, however, were in the President's Office as administrative assistant to the president. While in that office, I also served as assistant secretary of the EKU Board of Regents. From there, I became the director of the Grants and Contracts Office, served in that for eight years, and retired while in that position.

Were you familiar with DOCJT or law enforcement training before coming to DOCJT?

I was very familiar with the DOCJT, and was at the luncheon when the Funderburk Building was dedicated. As a former history major, I researched how the agency came to be and actually talked with the person at EKU who wrote the proposal to obtain federal funds that led to DOCJT's (as it is called now) creation. Also, by virtue of my position at EKU, I had contact with at some point, or came to know personally, most of the commissioners who have served here. As to law enforcement training per se, you could put on the head of a pin what I knew about that when I started here. However, when DOCJT partnered with the College of Justice and Safety, the Grants and Contracts Office prepared those subcontracts. In those, there would be a scope of work for sections at DOCJT. So, I was familiar with the various projects in which DOCJT instructors and staff were involved. There have been several of those partnerships through the years. You can be assured, though, that I have quickly become familiar with law enforcement training.

What do you consider as your special accomplishments, professionally and personally?

Professionally, it was earning my undergraduate and graduate degrees. I worked full time while working on both degrees and it was tough. While seeking the undergraduate degree, I worked about 50 to 60 hours a week and took one class on my lunch hour, one class in the evening, one class by correspondence and one class by television. So, for those who think it can't be done or get discouraged, hang in there. I was a non-traditional student when I started my undergraduate degree and was a very non-traditional student when I completed both! Again, to those who say it can't be done, it can. Thankfully, I had great support – at home and at the office.

Personally, and while there are many, I have to focus on two accomplishments. One was a comment made by my grandson about me. He loves the farm that my husband and I bought. Now, I will admit that I am not an outdoors person, so he and my husband work closely together on many projects and he always wrote about his "Pappy" and the farm in his school journal. My daughter-in-law chuckled on the phone to me one night and commented that I had finally made it – my grandson had finally written about me in his journal. Of course, I asked what it said. At the time, his class was focusing on character education. His comment about me was: "My Nana teaches me about character." That is one of the highest compliments I have ever been paid.

Secondly, I was the first among my siblings to graduate from high school and, of course, college.



What is the most rewarding part of working as administrative support for law enforcement?

It has given me the privilege of working with virtually every section in DOCJT, although some more closely than others. That has also given me the opportunity to become quickly attuned to what every section does. I have also found everyone in this division to be a dedicated, loyal employee who is proud to be a member of the DOCJT family. To me, that can be applied agency-wide.

One responsibility of my position is serving as the grants liaison for DOCJT. I also teach a class for the Professional Development Branch, Grant-writing for the Practitioner. I very much enjoy that, and have learned as much from those attending as I hope they have from me. I have frequent inquiries from law enforcement agencies, mayors and county judges for help in seeking grant funding for their law enforcement agencies. I had a call from a chief who had just received \$1,200 in grant funding. His is a small agency and that amount might seem quite small to some, but to his agency it meant buying some equipment that could not have otherwise been purchased.

Have there been any significant changes in Kentucky law enforcement since you joined the DOCJT staff?

There are others who can answer that question much better than I. In that I am involved in the grants area, however, a change I see for all law enforcement that has and is occurring, and not just in Kentucky, may not be that familiar to some. In applying for grant funding, law enforcement agencies are more and more going to have to tie their funding requests in some way to homeland security. Much of the grant funding awarded by the state is federal flow-through money, so that connection will be necessary on that level, as well.

Who has been the most positive influence to you during your career and how?

Dr. J. C. Powell. He was vice-president for administration at EKU when I first began working with him and he went on to be EKU's seventh president. He was in the position of vice president at a time when Dr. Robert R. Martin was EKU's president. That was also during the time of great growth and numerous changes, in personnel and in policy, on the EKU campus. He was so instrumental in meeting with faculty and staff and in implementing those changes. I learned a great



deal about working with people in the 13 years I had the privilege to work with him. He respected and dealt with everyone in the same manner – from the lowest-paid individual on the campus to the governor of the Commonwealth. I admired that then and do now.

You come, professionally, from an academic to a state government environment. Has that been a challenge?

Perhaps. There are similarities and differences. We hear a lot about the “academic freedom” that exists on a college campus. And, to some extent, that is true. There were policies and procedures that had to be followed there, just as there are at the DOCJT. Not as many, for sure, but they were at least in place. I hear some make negative comments about the “politics” involved in being in a state government position. I am not sure if I know completely what that means, but whatever it is, I love it. I have always enjoyed the political arena and still do to this day. It is very much a part of life and far easier to “work within” rather than trying to get around. Moreover, I have always had a healthy respect for government employees. Working here has heightened that respect. I am quick to correct someone who negatively comments on being a “government employee.” Prior to coming here, I visited the DOCJT Web site and read its mission statement. I have read many that are three pages long or longer, which to some is meaningful because of its length. Ours is one paragraph and I admired that then and do even more so after working here. In my view, the administrative division plays an important role in assisting the DOCJT to adhere to its mission statement.

Tell us a little of your personal background ... where you were born, education, family, etc.

I have already addressed my higher education background. I was educated in the local school system in Richmond, where I was a varsity cheerleader, and am a native of Richmond, Kentucky. There were five siblings in my family. I was the middle child, whatever that means! I am married, have one son and one grandson. My son and his family live in Lexington. One thing I have not addressed is my faith, which is very important to me. I am a member of the Union City Christian Church and am active in the church and in the Lizzie Berry Circle. My husband and I live on a 14-acre farm and have a dog (who thinks he is human) and some horses. I am an avid reader and like to go antiquing.

F.Y.I. Horne Retires From DOCJT

DOCJT Staff Report



Susan Smith Horne

Susan Smith Horne retired from the Department of Criminal Justice Training on August 1. Horne joined the department's Legal Section in September 1998. She is certified as a police instructor and as an instructor in child abuse investigations. She has provided legal instruction to 62 basic training classes as well as many professional development classes. She authored the legal instruction blocks in the professional development classes of Domestic Violence, Rape and Sexual Assault,

Police Photography, and Interviews and Interrogations.

Prior to her employment at DOCJT, Horne was an associate in the William K. Moore Law Offices in Versailles, where her practice involved criminal defense, domestic relations and civil litigation. She served as assistant Fayette County Attorney for seven years and was involved in all aspects of criminal prosecution in Fayette District Court, as well as child support enforcement in Fayette Circuit Court. Horne also served as a staff attorney in Fayette Circuit Court.

Horne received her undergraduate degree from Western Kentucky University and a masters degree from the University of Kentucky. She received her Juris Doctorate from the University of Louisville School of Law, where she was a member of the law review, "Journal of Family Law."

Prior to attending law school, Horne worked for the Cabinet for Families and Children for 19 years and served as a supervisor for the last 10 years. Her responsibilities included child abuse investigations, juvenile court services and domestic violence intervention.

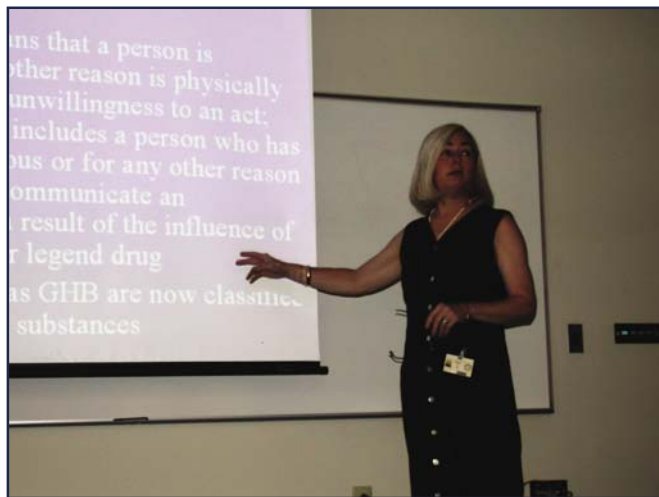
Horne was elected by members of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System (KERS) to serve a four-year term on the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems in 1998. She was re-elected to the board in 2002 and is serving her second term. "I have found my experiences on the board to be invaluable," Horne said. "I am continually amazed at the complexity of the issues as well as the sheer volume of work that takes place at KERS. In traveling across the country and meeting staff and members of other state retirement systems, I am convinced that we have one of the best benefit packages available in the United States. As a member of the board, I have tried to be accessible to employees at DOCJT, and I plan to continue to do that after I leave. I want to particularly thank Commissioner John Bizzack for the opportunity to continue to serve on the board and maintain my duties as a legal instructor. He has always been very supportive of me, and I appreciate his making the course as smooth as possible."

During her tenure at the department, one of Horne's primary interests has been to improve the practical exercises and subsequent mock trial in basic training. Here, recruits actually experience direct and cross-examination involving facts that they have personally investigated prior to trial.

"As a former prosecutor, one of my interests at DOCJT has been to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement officers as witnesses. I am firmly convinced that spending time in developing an officer's skills in this area can have an extremely positive impact on whether a prosecution is ultimately successful and really, when you think about it, that's what it's all about," Horne said.

"One of the other aspects of my job that I have enjoyed tremendously has been the transition that takes place during the 16 weeks that recruits spend here at DOCJT. These young, bright and energetic men and women come here and must learn so many different skills in a relatively short period of time," Horne said. "In their legal training, I am always cognizant of the fact that we are asking them to master challenging legal concepts and make quick decisions in the field without the luxury of time to research and brief the issues that are later afforded the attorney who challenges those decisions. I am so proud of them when, surrounded by family and friends, they graduate and go across the state to begin their new careers, and I am honored to have played a very small part in their development."

Ms. Horne is married to Fayette District Judge Kevin M. Horne, is the mother of two sons, Lee and Will, and grandmother of four, Lauren, Collin, Laney and Porter.



Susan Smith Horne instructs a Basic Training class. She retired from DOCJT in August.

Comings and Goings

New Employees

Jeffrey Duerson began work on 5/16/2003 as an administrative specialist II in the Supply Section. He comes to the DOCJT from the Richmond Fire Department where he served as a firefighter.

Daniel Garland began work on 6/16/2003 as a clerk II in the Legal Section. He comes to the DOCJT from the Russell County Sheriff's Office where he served as a deputy.

Natalie Whitaker began work on 6/16/2003 as an administrative specialist II in the Supply Section. She comes to the DOCJT from the Cumberland River Comprehensive Care Center where she served as the intake receptionist.

Diana Fleming began work on 7/01/2003 as a purchasing officer II in the Supply Section of the DOCJT. She was previously the head buyer for H.T. Hackney.

Kelley Shelton began work on 7/01/2003 as a staff attorney III in the Legal Section. She comes to the DOCJT from the Fayette County Attorney's office where she served as an assistant Fayette County attorney.

George Coleman returned to DOCJT 7/01/2003. He had been on military leave since 1/16/2003. He served with the Army's Military Police in Iraq.

Promotions

Becky Tudor was promoted from part-time as a clerk II to full-time as a secretary III on 7/16/2003.

Jarred Ball was promoted from part-time as an administrative specialist I to full-time geoprocessing specialist I on 6/16/2003.

Scotty Saltsman was promoted from law enforcement training instructor I to law enforcement training instructor II on 4/16/2003.

Harold Burton was promoted from law enforcement training instructor I to law enforcement training instructor II on 4/16/2003.

Mark Creech was promoted from law enforcement training instructor I to law enforcement training instructor II on 4/16/2003.

Mike Leaverton was promoted from law enforcement training instructor II to law enforcement training section supervisor on 5/01/2003.

Richard Hanzes was promoted from law enforcement training instructor II to law enforcement training instructor III on 5/16/2003.

Andy Ferguson was promoted from law enforcement training instructor II to law enforcement training instructor III on 5/16/2003.

Darrell Cook was promoted from law enforcement training instructor II to law enforcement training instructor III on 5/16/2003.

Kenneth Morris was promoted from law enforcement training instructor II to law enforcement training instructor III on 6/01/2003.

Billy McGuire was promoted from law enforcement training instructor I to law enforcement training instructor II on 7/01/2003.

Timothy Hurt was promoted from law enforcement training instructor I to law enforcement training instructor II on 7/01/2003.

Dennis Earls was promoted from law enforcement training instructor I to law enforcement training instructor II on 7/16/2003.

Kevin Rader was promoted from network analyst I to network analyst II on 6/16/2003.

Goings

Rhonda Snyder resigned her position as administrative specialist III on 6/30/2003 to take a position with Weight Watchers.

David Zipp resigned his position as clerk II on 5/23/2003 to take a position with the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training

Law Enforcement Training Instructor I

Law Enforcement Training Instructor I – Telecommunications

Experience & education requirements:

- Bachelor's degree plus three years sworn law enforcement or telecommunications experience
- Sworn law enforcement or telecommunications experience will substitute for the degree on a year for year basis
- Visit <http://personnel.ky.gov.alphclas/1cs.htm> for more details

To request an application, or for more information, contact:

DOCJT Personnel Office

(859) 622-8601 or mary.pascal@mail.state.ky.us

To download an application form go to <http://personnel.ky.gov>

Personnel Cabinet TTY: (502) 564-4306

Submit applications and resumes to:

Personnel Cabinet

200 Fair Oaks

Frankfort, KY 40601

DOCJT is an Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D

COPS Helps



Survivors Deal with Loss

*Jennifer Thacker, President
Kentucky Chapter of Concerns of Police Survivors*



Jennifer Thacker and her daughter Katherine listen to a speaker during the 2003 Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial ceremony. Jennifer was the keynote speaker at the event.

We all have significant days in our lives, days we can say with certainty exactly where we were and what we were doing. Details are burned into our memory and we never forget that moment. Law enforcement survivors have a significant day that we wish we never had to live; yet we live it each day of our lives. That day is the day our officer was killed in the line of duty.

The day my officer, my husband, was killed in the line of duty is a day of which I remember every detail, even

seemingly insignificant details. It was Thursday, April 16, 1998. It was a rainy and gray day, but not too cold. My husband, Brandon Thacker, an investigator for Kentucky Alcoholic Beverage Control, had left town the previous day for a three-day work detail in western Kentucky. He planned to drive home right after his final detail Friday night so that we could enjoy the weekend together.

That morning, a colleague of mine commented that I seemed so happy and I replied to her that I was, in fact, the happiest I'd ever been. I had a loving husband, a happy marriage, a beautiful daughter, a fulfilling career and a home complete with a picket fence, a dog and a cat. I remember that on my lunch hour, I scurried to pick up pictures of our Easter weekend and ran home to mop the kitchen floor. Friends from college that I had not seen for a long time were coming to town, and I was very excited about their visit. A student therapist worked with me that day, and my last patient was a 17-year-old who had been in an auto accident. It was raining, so I went home after work to let my dog in before I picked up my daughter.

Just after 5 p.m., I sat down with my daughter in the rocking chair. Almost immediately, the doorbell rang. I opened the front door and saw three people standing on my porch. I thought I recognized them. "They must be from our church," I said to myself. Then I heard those words: "Brandon's been shot."

I held my daughter tightly, as my worst fear was confirmed. "Yes, he is dead." I couldn't let go of my baby, but my knees felt so weak and I started to tremble. I began to feel faint, nauseous and somewhat disoriented as I repeatedly asked, "Why? WHY?" Why would someone want to shoot my husband and kill my baby's father? I couldn't understand why I didn't know this was going to happen. Why was I having such a happy day? Why did I not feel that something horrible had happened?

The hours and the days following that moment are etched in my memory forever. I still revisit that day in my mind, five years later, and I still feel those same feelings: nausea, disbelief, fear, pain. I don't remember much of the next eight or nine months. I was in a fog after the funeral, and I felt as if I were on autopilot. Friends and family and fellow officers called, sent cards and visited. I appreciated their thoughtfulness, but what I needed most, what I couldn't get from those friends and family and officers, was assurance that I could live through this pain. The pain was so deep; I really wondered when it would kill me. It was an effort just to breathe. I had to focus to remember to feed my daughter. I knew I had to find a way to keep going for her, but I couldn't figure out how I was supposed to manage all of my responsibilities and also remember to do the things Brandon always did. I never realized he did so much around the house. I would forget to take out the trash, bills went unpaid, car maintenance was overdue and the dog missed his vet appointment.

Then came time for the trial. The fog was lifting and fear was setting in. I felt alone and afraid. Sure, people called me and sent cards, but still, no one really understood my fears, my anger and my grief. Sometimes I would tell people how I felt and in return, I would receive an awkward, sometimes frightened look. I learned quickly that my grief and my feelings of loss were truly frightening to others. I got the impression that people were sorry, but they really did not want me to talk about it anymore. It had been almost a year, shouldn't I be over it by now?

In reality, "it" was just beginning for me. And so I stopped sharing, and my feelings of loneliness and despair only

intensified. Each night after I put my daughter to sleep, I laid awake. The silence was so loud it made my head ache. Sometimes I hurt so much I cried for hours. I could feel my heart breaking. Sometimes I felt the pain so deep, I couldn't even cry — I could barely breathe. I was suicidal at times. I felt homicidal at times. I had no one to talk to about it who had experienced the same feelings. I had no one to assure me that I wouldn't feel this way forever.

I actively searched for other widows like me, young and with children. I learned of one support group only to discover it had been disbanded. An acquaintance told me she gave my name and number to another young widow she knew. Despite high expectations whenever the phone rang, I never heard from that other widow. I felt disappointed and alone. Was there no one who could relate to me, no one who could give me hope?

As the one-year anniversary of Brandon's death neared, I received information from a group known as Concerns Of Police Survivors (COPS) about National Police Week. Attending National Police Week and COPS' National Police Survivors' Conference was the beginning of rebuilding my life. I went to Washington that May and attended the events that honored my husband. I also attended COPS support and grief seminars. There, I met other women who, like me, were struggling and coping with loss, loneliness and single parenthood. For the first time, I didn't feel so alone. For the first time, I didn't feel like I was losing my mind. For the first time, I didn't feel abnormal.

What I took home with me from the 1999 National Police Week and my first experience with Concerns Of Police Survivors was inspiration and hope. Other survivors, seasoned survivors, who had rebuilt their lives, had shared their stories. For the first time since that gray and rainy Thursday, I felt that I not only could, but WOULD rebuild a life of meaning and pur-



COPS President Jennifer Thacker stands with incoming Vice President Priscilla Walls and Treasurer Brenda Nease at the COPS picnic. All three women's husbands were killed in the line of duty.



First Lady Judi Patton, whose father was killed in the line of duty, and granddaughter Paige attended the COPS picnic at Natural Bridge State Park.

pose for my daughter and myself. And for the first time, I had new friends I could call on to help me through the most difficult times, who could relate to me, and who wouldn't change the subject when the conversation became uncomfortable.

That fall, I attended my first COPS Spouses Retreat. It was the first time I had ever left my daughter, and I was nervous to be without her. That weekend, though, was for me. I had to find my own way in order to help my daughter. The first night at the retreat, we widows shared our stories around a campfire about our husbands, our officers, and how they died. The following days, we fished for trout and ate them that night. We hiked and we canoed. I missed my daughter, but I wanted to be with these women and I was glad I was there! Throughout the weekend, we continued to share, support and bond with each other. We held one another up, we held each other's hand and we hugged each other. We bonded through our pain, and we were all committed to keeping each other going. We laughed without fearing that someone might think we weren't grieving anymore. We cried without worrying that we might upset someone else. I returned home motivated and inspired, knowing that I could face the challenges in my life and knowing I had finally found the friends who could truly understand, friends I could call when I needed to share my grief. My network of support was expanding and my self-confidence was growing. I was starting to believe that I would survive.

This August, I'm so excited to be able to attend COPS Kids Camp for surviving children ages 6 to 14 and their parents/guardians. My daughter was just 18 months old when her father was killed. I vividly remember the comments about how she is "so lucky because she won't remember her daddy." She is not lucky. She has real fears about the bad man who keeps her awake and scared at night. She knows that the bad man can and did kill. She cries because all her friends have a daddy, but she does not. Having "daddy in heaven" doesn't help when she

Statewide LEN News

Memorial

STATEWIDE

wants to learn to ride a bike, throw a basketball, or when she just wants to feel safe. At the age of six, she knows all too well that she has lost out on a special relationship with a man who believed she was the greatest gift and the most wonderful child. This August, my daughter got to experience the feeling of not being the only one whose daddy is in heaven. She met other children who also have no memories of their fathers. Together, we learned to fish, went swimming, sang songs around the campfire, and she discovered a connection to a group of people who understand. She and I had one full week of no responsibilities. I was able to roll in the grass with her instead of loading the dishwasher, doing laundry, figuring the bills or answering the phone. We had fun together building new memories and sharing old ones, bonding with each other and with other survivors like us.

That's what Concerns of Police Survivors is all about – rebuilding the shattered lives of law enforcement survivors. COPS has been my lifeline to a future with promise.

After participating and benefiting greatly from the COPS programs and support, I began work on bringing a COPS chapter to Kentucky. Kentucky COPS was organized in June 2001. I was anxious to begin the work of National COPS at a grassroots level. I had waited 13 months before I met someone who could relate and support me. I do not want any survivor in Kentucky to ever have to feel alone the way I did. When the first line-of-duty death occurred after our chapter was organized, I attended the visitation of the officer and made immediate contact with the family. Not long after that I had lunch with the officer's wife. I looked at her and I recognized the look in her eyes. I knew that look. I knew the feelings behind the look. I lived them myself. I assured her that what she felt, I had felt. I assured her that she was not losing her mind. I assured her that the feelings would not last forever. I couldn't tell her it wouldn't hurt, but I was able to give her hope that she would survive this pain.

Kentucky COPS shares the mission statement of National COPS. We strive to provide peer support immediately and in the months and years following the officer's death. We understand that grief is not a straight-line continuum, but rather, it is

like standing in the ocean as the tide comes in. Sometimes the tide is low and just makes us briefly lose our balance, knocking us in the knees. Sometimes the tide is high and it sweeps over our head, making us feel as if we are drowning. We understand that grief is not over in one year, or three or five. We know that peer support is an asset for survivors rebuilding their lives and looking for inspiration.

Kentucky COPS knows that attending COPS retreats

takes courage for survivors, but also rebuilds and renews them to face the new challenges while surrounding them with constant support. With support of our law enforcement agencies and groups, and with support of individuals, KY COPS hopes to be able to send all Kentucky survivors to COPS retreats, offer current and new peer support activities and continue to uphold the mission of Concerns of Police Survivors.

For more information on Concerns of Police Survivors, visit www.NationalCOPS.org or call (573) 346-4911. Contact the organization at P.O. Box 3199, Camdenton, Missouri 65020, or by e-mail at COPS@nationalCOPS.org. The COPS National Office provides programs and services for survivors nationwide.



JENNIFER THACKER/SUBMITTED

Katherine Thacker and Julian Mundo, both children of officers killed in the line of duty, sit together on a motorcycle. Standing behind them is Julian's grandmother, Luisa, and mother, Brandi.



JENNIFER THACKER/SUBMITTED

COPS participants encourage each other during a ROPES challenge course activity.

Kentucky COPS events

We are looking forward to these exciting events. All law enforcement is always welcome and wanted.

- October 18, — "Real COPS Can Cook" fundraiser, sponsored by the Jefferson County Sheriff's FOP lodge # 25
- Christmas Reception at the Governor's Mansion
- June 27, 2004 — Third annual KY COPS summer picnic at Natural Bridge State Resort Park
- For more information on these events and Kentucky COPS, or if you would like to support Kentucky COPS, please visit our Web site at www.KentuckyCOPS.org or contact Jennifer Thacker, president, 3507 Stony Brook Drive, Louisville, KY 40299, or call her at (502) 493-0726 or (502) 494-4246, or through e-mail at JenniferThacker@KentuckyCOPS.org

Forgotten Hero Remembered

Chicago Police Department Honors Black Officer Buried in Campbellsville

*Bill Cassell, Chief
Campbellsville Police Department*

The distant sound of drums and bagpipes echoed through the neighborhood of the graveyard. The crowd, which included relatives, police officers, citizens and emergency service workers, sat just a little straighter when the music began. Local officers stood proud as they watched the members of the Bagpipes and Drums of the Emerald Society, Chicago Police Department, march into the graveyard, proud to host their brothers and sisters from Chicago, who had driven half the night to get to this point.

As I watched, I remembered the telephone call I received in December from Det. Mike Dooley from the Chicago Police Department. He explained that Chicago Police Officer Cornelius Wilson, a native of Campbellsville, was killed in the line of duty on May 1, 1919, and was the first African-American Chicago police officer killed in the line of duty. Dooley also explained that Wilson was buried in Campbellsville, and that he needed our help finding the grave. Officer Wilson's would be the second new headstone of 62 to be placed upon a fallen officer's grave by the Chicago Police Memorial Fund.

Officer Dooley said that the Bagpipes and Drums of the Emerald Society discovered that there were many fallen Chicago officers that were laid to rest in unmarked or poorly maintained graves. They began to research the history of their fallen officers and found where Officer Wilson was buried in Campbellsville. It is believed that Officer Wilson was killed by a band of robbers just outside of where the current Chicago Police Headquarters sits. He had been on their heels for some time.

Through the efforts of the Campbellsville Police Department and Greater Campbellsville United, the gravesite was quickly located. After many months of planning, the big day arrived April 29. The gravestone had been set by the City of Campbellsville, and a bus containing 30 of Chicago's finest arrived in Campbellsville for the event.

Chicago Officer John Ryan, president of the Pipes and Drums, acted as master of ceremonies, as his fellow band members stood at attention to honor their fallen brother. Ryan summed it up well, saying, "We reach back, we march back to see that our forgotten heroes are remembered."

The surviving relatives of Wilson, Barbara Johnson and H.R. Richardson, unveiled the new gravestone, with the inscription "Cornelius Wilson, Chicago Police Department, Killed in the line of duty, May 1, 1919" next to a Chicago Police Department badge, number 2902.

The ceremony concluded with Ryan's words to his fallen fellow officer: "You served, you protected, you are remembered," along with a stirring pipes and drums rendition of Amazing Grace as the band members marched from the graveyard.

After leaving the graveyard, the Pipes and Drums traveled to the Campbellsville City Park to honor fallen Kentucky State Police Trooper Johnny Edrington at his local memorial.



Cornelius Wilson's original grave marker.

The day concluded with a dinner sponsored by Greater Campbellsville United and Campbellsville University. The Pipes and Drums entertained guests at the dinner, and most of the student body, as they marched outside the building on their way to the dinner. After playing several songs for the group of onlookers, the guests and band went inside to enjoy a meal and exchange stories and gifts.

I am proud to say that the Pipes and Drums of the Chicago Police Department now travel with the flags of the Campbellsville Police Department and the Taylor County Sheriff's Office, and the prayers and thanks of a grateful community.



Barbara Johnson and H.R. Richardson, Cornelius Wilson's niece and nephew, are assisted by Mike Dooley of the Chicago Police Department in the unveiling of a new grave marker.

Golf Tournament Raises More Than \$4,300 for KLEMF

*DeAnna Boling, Volunteer
KLEMF*

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation hosted its second annual Memorial Golf Tournament on June 9 at Gibson Bay Golf Course.

Twenty-seven foursomes teed off at 8:15 a.m. in beautiful weather. Each player received a wind jacket embroidered with the KLEMF logo, logo golf balls, tees, two mulligans, a round of golf and an all-you-can-eat lunch.

There were several chances to win with 12 holes offering individual prizes, some with more than one prize available. Among the numerous prizes available were \$25,000, custom-made Taylor Made RAC irons donated by Pro Golf, police gear donated by GALLS and numerous other golf-related prizes.

Gibson Bay had its first hole-in-one during a golf tournament. Chad Dawson of Frankfort hit the hole-in-one on a par 3, 158 yards, to win the custom Taylor Made clubs. The winning team was from Paris, and consisted of Mark Perry, Greg Austin, Chad Dawson and Todd Earlywine. Each player of the winning team received a \$50 gift certificate to the Gibson Bay Pro Shop.

The highlight of the day was the Swisher Shootout sponsored by Swisher International. Any golfer who hit the green on hole No. 6 qualified for a shot at \$500. The shootout was held on hole No. 18 at a distance of 100 yards and closest to the pin won. Earlywine, who got closest to the pin, won the shootout. The second annual tournament was an even bigger success than the first thanks to all the participants and sponsors.

The foundation was able to raise \$4,311.27. This money will benefit law enforcement officers and their families in Kentucky. Next year's tournament is already scheduled. If you are interested in participating please call Larry Ball at (859) 622-5928 or Linda Renfro at (859) 622-2221.



JIM ROBERTSON/DOCIT

Jessamine County Sheriff Joe Walker prepares to tee off at the KLEMF golf tournament.



ANDE GODSEY/DOCIT

Golfers practice on a putting green before the KLEMF tournament begins.

In the Line of Duty

Fish and Wildlife Officer Bryant Killed in Car Wreck

*Jacinta Feldman Manning
Public Information Officer*



Doug Bryant

traffic offense just south of Cincinnati. He said that before the stop had an "appropriate ending" Robinson fled the scene, and Bryant pursued him.

Nottingham said that eyewitnesses say that Robinson swerved into Bryant's truck. Bryant's vehicle flipped and hit the median wall. He was pronounced dead at the scene.

Robinson was charged with first-degree manslaughter and first-degree fleeing and evading police, Nottingham said.

Col. David Casey of the Department of Fish and Wildlife's Division of Law Enforcement said he is not sure exactly what Bryant had originally pulled Robinson over for because Bryant did not radio in to dispatch. He said Fish and Wildlife officers do not typically make traffic stops.

"It had to be something serious enough that this person had to be stopped to protect the public," Casey said.

Bryant was a quiet man who took great pride in every aspect of the job he did, and that pride showed. His boat and equipment were always clean and his appearance was always neat, Casey said.

He was assigned to Kenton County, and spent 14 years patrolling the waterways around Northern Kentucky. Bryant was involved in the investigation of every major boating accident in the area since 1990, and testified numerous times as an expert witness regarding accident investigations.

Fellow officers often looked to him for help in their investigations.

"He enjoyed police work," Casey said. "He was very meticulous as far as investigations. He was probably the best boat accident investigator we had."

Bryant began his law enforcement career nearly 20 years ago as an officer with the Bromley Police Department. About five years later he was hired by the Kentucky Water Patrol before it merged and became part of the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Before Bryant got into law enforcement he worked as a school teacher.

Bryant's wife Sherry said her husband loved law enforcement, and always strived to do his job well, never giving less than 100 percent of himself. Bryant was very giving, on duty and off, and was always there to help whenever someone needed it.

"He cared about the public he was serving," Sherry Bryant said. "He always wanted to do the right thing."

Sherry Bryant said that Doug was not only dedicated to his job, he was also devoted to his family. Bryant was a loving husband and father. She said that he was a private man, but was always willing to talk about his family. She said everyone who knew him knew about her and their daughter, Kiana.

Casey said the loss of Officer Bryant will be felt by the public he served on the waterways.

"Doug was a very friendly person. He was well liked," Casey said. "He was respected by the public, and I think the boaters on the Ohio River this summer will miss him."

Donations can be made to the Kiana Bryant Education Fund
c/o Heritage Bank
1911 Dixie Highway
Fort Wright, Kentucky 41011



SHERRY BRYANT/SUBMITTED

Doug Bryant, in his Kentucky Water Patrol uniform, was hired as an officer with that agency before it merged and became part of the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

KSP School Partnerships Growing

*Ishmon F. Burks, Secretary
Justice Cabinet*



Secretary Ishmon Burks

Early intervention is the cornerstone of the Kentucky State Police Troopers in School Program, which focuses on education and crime prevention. In its comprehensive strategic plan, the Kentucky State Police identified school partnerships and school safety as paramount in obtaining its goal of reducing and preventing crime.

As former state police commissioner, I authorized the initiative to begin in the 2001-02 school year. The program includes troopers:

- Visiting schools in their patrol territory
- Serving as a resource for safety planning
- Increasing police presence at school facilities
- Acting on information received concerning potential acts against the school
- Building cooperative relationships with students and faculty
- Creating a feeling of safety to students and staff while at school

During the past two years, KSP has seen partnerships grow within communities as the Troopers in School Program has become an everyday part of the overall mission and function of the department.

Troopers throughout Kentucky have taken the opportunity to adopt a school. This partnership is concerned with more than just school violence and incorporates safety, both on and off camp, by addressing additional concerns and potential harms for schools and students.

For example, troopers have promoted awareness of vehicle safety and the need for increased seatbelt usage. By targeting youth and teenagers in the early stages of their driving career, the intent is to foster a lifelong habit of using seatbelts and driving safely. Educating teens on the potential pitfalls or tragic consequences of celebrating too much at proms and graduations is another facet of the in-school program. Close interaction with students can help in identifying sources of and removing illegal alcohol and drugs. Troopers involved in "Real Men Read" programs at elementary schools demonstrate to kids the everyday benefits of reading.

All in all, troopers serve as positive role models for students, improve communication between students and the state police and serve as excellent liaisons for the entire community. Research of violent incidents reveals that intentions of would-be perpetrators were made known to someone before the acts occurred. As the state police become more involved with school programs, they will have the opportunity to take action before a tragic event occurs.

Today's youth face many challenges — issues and concerns that older generations never even dreamed about. That is why safe schools are more important than ever before. The KSP is committed to partnering with the education community, as are local law enforcement agencies. This is a partnership worthy of time, effort and resources at all levels.

In the Spotlight with Chief Bill Waltrip

The following interviews were conducted by Allison Harrison.



Chief Bill Waltrip began his law enforcement career with the Memphis (Tennessee) Police Department in March 1975. Two years later, Bowling Green Police Chief Wayne Constant hired Waltrip. He progressed through the ranks of the department,

serving in all of its areas, and on September 1, 2002, he was named chief. He succeeded Chief Gary Raymer. He is only the city's third police chief since 1963.

Waltrip graduated from Eastern Kentucky University with a bachelor's degree in Police Administration. He is also a graduate of the 86th session of the Administrative Officers Course at the Southern Police Institute and the 149th session of the FBI National Academy.

Waltrip has been married to his wife, Judy, for 29 years. They have two sons, Greg and Brad.

Are there current issues/events on which you would like to comment?

Change management seems to be a topic that all chiefs of police have to deal with on a daily basis. That change may be in the form of personnel. The Bowling Green Police Department currently employs individuals from four generations. Our employees recently completed a training entitled "Zap the Gap." This training brought to the forefront the differences between the generations. Chiefs need to realize the differences in their employees and utilize the strength of each generation and minimize the weaknesses of each generation.

Our employees continue to be the cornerstone of our ability to provide public safety services to our community. It seems to me that to be successful in this area all employees who want to be a part of positive changes need to be allowed to participate. The idea that we have certain classes of employees, such as sworn and civilian, has to be changed to the idea that police departments are comprised of police personnel. One group is not any more important than the other. It takes all of us to be able to provide quality service to our citizens. Once this philosophy is shared by the majority of employees there is no way of knowing how much our departments could improve. However, this concept must begin with the chief.

Change management may be in the area of technology. This area seems to change daily. It seems once you obtain new equipment, receive the training and implement the new technology, the technology is outdated. I believe before we use funding for technology, we need to be certain our departments have the infrastructure to be able to use the technology for improving our service to the public. New technology is not the answer in and of itself. We need to embrace technology that is beneficial and not just trendy. Knowing the difference is the real challenge for chiefs.

Another change management issue is in the area of ethical behavior on the part of police employees. We have never been in an era

"Due to the hard work of our retired employees, current employees, citizen support and the wise decisions of our elected officials, the future of Kentucky law enforcement is very bright."

Chief Bill Waltrip

of policing that is subject to more scrutiny than now. This is a good thing. Our behavior needs to be guided by our conviction that our employees must do the right thing, even in the face of adversity. However, ethical behavior needs to begin with the police chief and the idea that consequence based behavior is the norm, rather than the exception. We must face unethical behavior at every opportunity. The majority of employees are very ethical in their behavior, but how do we handle those employees who are not? Employees are watching how we deal with the problem employee. There must be consequences to both positive and negative behavior. Employees want this and the public deserves it.

Where will Kentucky law enforcement be in the future?

Due to the hard work of our retired employees, current employees, citizen support and the wise decisions of our elected officials, the future of Kentucky law enforcement is very bright. You just have to look at the training facilities in Richmond to recognize the emphasis that is placed on improving law enforcement in Kentucky. Training has never been better. Not only are police officers receiving excellent training, but with the passage of mandatory training for telecommunications, we have extended the emphasis on training to the main link between the public and public safety first responders. This expanded training to telecommunications is going to be a major improvement for public safety in our communities.

While many issues face each of us, such as tight budgets, hiring and retaining quality personnel, the uncertainty of global events, and ever-changing technology, I think we are better prepared than ever before to meet those challenges. We have to continue developing our personnel to meet the challenges of policing our communities in a collaborative effort. Cultivating new leaders with a vision for the future is a significant role for current chiefs.

I believe Kentucky law enforcement will be in the forefront with innovative solutions to the problems that will face law enforcement in the 21st century.

Statewide LEN News

In the Spotlight with Chief Bill Cassell



Chief Bill Cassell, born and raised in northern Illinois, joined the Army when he was 21 years old and became a military police officer. After traveling to several states and various countries, he came to Campbellsville in 1990. In 1992 he joined the Campbellsville Police

Department as a police officer. He was appointed to the rank of major, and commanded the patrol and investigations divisions, in 1997. In 1999 he left Campbellsville and became the chief of the Lancaster Police Department. He returned later that year to Campbellsville Police Department as its chief.

Chief Cassell and his wife, Kari, have been married 22 years.

What do you see as your major accomplishments as police chief in Campbellsville?

I think my accomplishments are all directly related to the fact that I have a great group of officers who are willing to try new things. Since I became chief we have installed mobile data computers in all the vehicles and installed computer aided dispatch in our communications center. Our department acts as a beta test site for the Center for Rural Development's Law Enforcement Technology Grant. With our department as a beta site, my officers and telecommunications have had to endure change at a rapid rate. Their willingness and eagerness to endure this change have made the program a success. I also am lucky to have a very supportive mayor and city council, which has allowed my staff and me to implement a vehicle replacement program. This program allows us to purchase five new vehicles every two years, and the program has taken us from a department with the majority of its fleet in excess of 100,000 miles to an average of 35,000 miles per vehicle. Any of our accomplishments are strongly connected to the support we receive. I would say that the accomplishments that stand out the most are the partnerships the department has formed within the community. We now sponsor our local MADD chapter. We have made a commitment to Big Brothers and Big Sisters, and have reintroduced the DARE program into our local schools.

What aspect of your life helped to shape your career as a law enforcement executive?

I feel my 10 years of service in the Army's Military Police Corps started shaping my future as a leader. Between those years and my years as a civilian law enforcement officer, I have worked for a variety of different leaders. They taught me lessons, many by positive example, but also quite a few by negative example. You have to pick your mentors carefully. I have been fortunate to have had several great ones.

"Police officers were always dedicated, but as we imposed tighter standards and qualifications we became more of a profession."

Chief Bill Cassell

What would you consider to be special challenges that small agencies have to face?

The recruitment and retention of qualified officers, and the ability to pay those officers a living wage are special challenges facing small agencies.

Where will Kentucky law enforcement be in the future?

I think we, as a state, are ahead of the pack as far as the introduction and implementation of new technologies. The future will see a paperless statewide reporting system with criminal intelligence flowing freely within the system. Interoperability won't be a buzzword. It will be a reality.

How have you seen law enforcement change during your career?

Professionalism is probably the biggest change I have observed. Police officers were always dedicated, but as we imposed tighter standards and qualifications we became more of a profession. Mayors can't just go get the biggest guy in the pool hall to be a policeman. Some of us went willingly and others went with some resistance. Peace Officer Professional Standards have given us a pretty good pathway toward professionalism. Other programs, such as the sergeant's academy and CJED, have helped the leaders and future leaders down that path.

What do you see as major issues facing law enforcement?

I feel that the major issue facing law enforcement is the ability to lead a generation that is more technically proficient than we have ever seen. I am amazed at technology that my young officers see as old, and I have to struggle to keep up with the technology they are using.

What steps have you taken to eradicate drug use in your community?

Our department has joined in a regional narcotics task force with other local agencies, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area and Kentucky State Police Drug Enforcement West, to combat drug trafficking. We also are very fortunate to have a new women's recovery center in our area. All of these help in our effort to fight drug abuse. I don't think we will ever eradicate drug use, but we can have a severe impact on it.

In the Spotlight with Sheriff Les Marsh



Sheriff Les Marsh was born in Scottsville and has lived in Allen County for most of his life. He graduated from Allen County High School, and joined the Scottsville Police Department in 1976 as a police dispatcher. In 1977 he joined the Patrol Division of the Scottsville Police Department and attended Basic Training in 1978. In March 1978, Marsh went

to work for the Allen County Sheriff's Office as a deputy and remained until 1982, when he returned to Scottsville Police Department. He worked there until December 2002, when he was elected sheriff.

"I feel that the peace officer standards are doing great things for the professionalism of the sheriff's office. Officers can focus their energies on the job itself, rather than having to worry about their future.."

Sheriff Les Marsh

What do you see as your major accomplishments as sheriff of Allen County?

The major accomplishments I feel I've made are creating a more professional unit, making the record keeping complete and current, and keeping a handle on the massive amount of paperwork generated for the sheriff's office. I will continually strive to accomplish these goals.

Our department is actively involved in educating the public, school age and adult. We have a full-time detective who is actively involved in drug enforcement and investigating criminal activities associated with it.

When did you become interested in law enforcement?

I have always been interested in law enforcement. Being a dispatcher further enhanced my feelings for the career that I always felt I needed to follow.

How have peace officer standards helped Kentucky's sheriffs?

I feel that the peace officer standards are doing great things for the professionalism of the sheriff's office. Officers can focus their energies on the job itself, rather than having to worry about their future. It does, however, create a strain for small departments because we are unable to hire part-time officers or process-servers. All officers must take complaint calls and serve papers as well.

What advice would you give to law enforcement executives?

I would advise current chiefs and sheriffs to go after grants that are available. Funding is always going to be the number one problem of any department. Develop a good record-keeping system to alleviate possible problems.

What are some of the programs your department participates in?

Our department participates in most programs sponsored in Kentucky, such as Buckle Up, and You Drink, You Drive, You Lose. We are also active in the sheriffs' camp. Our office also provided a booth at the local YMCA for drug and alcohol awareness.

What do you see as major issues facing law enforcement?

Law enforcement has become more focused on the rights of the criminal instead of the rights of the victim, or the right of the law. With appeals dragging on for years, the case, the facts and the officer become worn down to the point that no one even remembers what happened.

I believe law enforcement can only become more technical in the future, and smaller departments may be left behind in this respect because of the lack of funding. I feel there may be a lack of personalization also, because of the technical updates.

Ault Named Dean



Allen Ault

EKU Submission

Dr. Allen Ault, chief of the Special Projects Division of the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, has been named dean of the College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University.

Ault brings more than 30 years experience in the field to his new position, which he assumed July 1. He succeeds Dr. Gary Cordner, who announced his intention to return to teaching after six years as dean.

“Dr. Ault brings to our campus tremendous experience and outstanding credentials,” EKU President Joanne Glasser said. “He was selected from among a distinguished group of candidates identified in an exhaustive national search, and he has the knowledge, experience and vision to lead our Program of Distinction to even greater levels of excellence and service.”

He has served as commissioner of state departments of corrections in Georgia, Colorado and Mississippi, was a warden of a maximum-security prison, and for 11 years was president of a national criminal justice consulting firm.

In addition, Ault chaired the Criminal Justice Department at Georgia State University from 1979 to 1981, after teaching at the University of Colorado for two years. From 1995 to 1997, he was chief of the National Academy of Corrections in Boulder, Colorado.

Ault said he became more aware of EKU’s College of Justice and Safety through the college’s national videoconference series on juvenile justice

issues. “Then, when I came to visit, I came to understand why the college has such an excellent national reputation,” Ault said. “Because of an outstanding faculty and great facilities, this college is set to make great strides.”

“I believe I possess the knowledge, skills and ability to provide the type of leadership and resources that will fully support the faculty and students in their quest for excellence.”

Ault is looking forward to working again with students. “That’s what I really enjoy,” he said, calling them, “the real leaders of the future.” He said he’d enjoy being invited as a guest lecturer for programs in the college.

Ault is also enthusiastic about “the tremendous talent of the faculty” and the college’s diversity. He said he is looking forward to getting involved with alumni of the college. “I’d like to take great advantage of the resources our alumni can provide for our students. This is not just a provincial college, we’re now working everywhere and have a national reputation.”

He said his main goal at the College of Justice and Safety is “working with the faculty, staff, students and alumni in developing answers to meet their needs. I would like their suggestions on what we need to do to improve the education and public service this college can provide.”

He also would like to develop “a vision and specific objective of where we’d like to go and what we’d like to produce. I feel it is very important for everyone to be involved in creating this vision.”

Ault said the college’s biggest strength is its diversity of programs. “In our new world, with homeland security and everything else that is going on, this college is at the right spot at the right time. I see nothing but a really bright future.

“Dr. Ault brings to our campus tremendous experience and outstanding credentials.”

EKU President Joanne Glasser

"We have a tremendous opportunity right now," Ault said. "The nation needs a lot of work to meet the new threats. The key is to balance that so we don't give up our rights, and this college has to be an advocate to help create that balance."

After earning a bachelor's degree in education from Oglethorpe University in Atlanta in 1961, Ault added a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling and a doctoral degree in counseling psychology from the University of Georgia. He has done post-doctoral work at Harvard University.

While at the National Institute of Corrections, Ault was responsible for the development and administration of several innovative programs, including one targeted at helping children of prisoners. Other programs deal with inmate mental health and substance abuse, women offenders, offender re-entry, and training in corrections for Native Americans.

Ault said he knows he will not be able to continue all of his projects in addition to the responsibilities of being dean. However, there are several with which he has worked very closely that provide him personal satisfaction that he hopes to continue.

One of those projects is working with children of prisoners. He speaks very passionately about the risks for these children and the hardships they have had to face at such a young age.

"Two-thirds of children of prisoners end up in the system themselves," he said. "Preventative programs like these are critical. Most of these kids have never had a birthday party. There is so much you can do for them with so little."

Q & A with Allen Ault

How important do you think it is for law enforcement education and training to work together?

I think it is a rare opportunity for a training facility to be housed adjacent to a college. It provides both institutions the opportunity to share information, training and instruction, and the staff, faculty and students of both the college and the DOCJT should be able to greatly benefit from sharing facilities and knowledge. Educational process and theoretical knowledge is certainly enhanced when it is combined with actual practice.

How beneficial is a college education to a law enforcement officer?

In my experiences with law enforcement operations, the departments that put a lot of emphasis on providing opportunities for college education for their staffs have greatly enhanced those operations. For example, in Columbus, Georgia, the police chief was responsible for raising the education level of his staff over several years. He had the highest percentage of college educated police officers and it was one of the best departments I've experienced. Again, when you combine education theory and practical reality it makes one better prepared to cope in a variety of situations. We have found similar cases in other fields as well, such as corrections. I feel the key to success in any field is the ability to develop a repertoire of responses that fit the situation.

How do you think your prior work experience will help you in your role as dean?

I have had a lot of experience running large agencies, dealing with budgets and handling a variety of personnel issues. However, in addition to those experiences I was responsible for the education and training of offenders that included college-level course work.

I also have academic experience as chairman of the Criminal Justice Department at Georgia State University and taught at the University of Colorado. I feel I've always attempted to apply the latest research to the programs that I was responsible for implementing. My approach all my adult life has been to find ways to apply the latest learning theory and empirical evidence to create effective and impactful programs.

What changes do you see coming for law enforcement?

Having been in Washington D. C., for the last six years and seeing up close and personal what's been going on since September 11, the whole field of justice and safety is undergoing drastic changes to meet an external threat that we have never had to deal with before. That, coupled with the rapid development and dependence on technology and electronics in almost everything we now do, has drastically changed our approach and practice in the law enforcement and criminal justice fields.

What do you think of the relationship between the college and the DOCJT?

I think because of my background in the field, I would like to work very closely with my new friends at DOCJT to make the relationship even more mutually advantageous to both entities. I think it's a rich opportunity that is really rare in this country. For example DOCJT, which is located next to the College of Justice and Safety, is much better suited for educational opportunities than the criminal justice training facility in Forsyth, Georgia, which is adjacent to a prison. Actually, the fact that the DOCJT was located on this campus and the relationship it has with the college was one of the reasons I was attracted to this job.

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Presents First Career Development Certificates

DOCJT Staff Report

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council has presented its first round of Career Development Certificates.

The Career Development Program is a voluntary program that awards specialty certificates based upon an individual's education, training and experience as a peace officer or telecommunicator. There are a total of 13 professional certificates, eight for law enforcement and five for telecommunications. The variety of certificates allows a person to individualize his or her course of study, just as someone would if pursuing a specific degree in college.

"The Career Development Program rewards law enforcement and telecommunications personnel in establishing career paths, while at the same time maintaining a commitment to fulfilling the departmental mission. So, as much as possible, both individual needs and those of the organization are balanced and given consideration, which should make recruiting and retaining personnel an easier job for management," said Joe Boldt, who manages the CDP.

The CDP has been in effect since January, and is now available to more than two-thirds of the counties in Kentucky. The remaining counties will be phased in throughout the remainder of the year.

So far, KLEC has presented 27 certificates in six of the program's categories.



Tony Frazier, Cynthiana Police Department, is the first chief in the state to receive a Law Enforcement Executive Certificate. This certificate is aimed at chiefs and sheriffs. It requires a minimum of 30 hours of college, the completion of more than 100 hours of training in skills specific to a chief executive officer and at least two years in the position of chief or sheriff. Chief Frazier has a Bachelor of Science degree from Eastern Kentucky University, with a major in

police administration and a minor in traffic safety. He is a Vietnam veteran. After being discharged from the Army, Frazier worked as a ranger with the Kentucky Division of Forestry. He started his law enforcement career with the Kentucky State Police in 1972 after graduating from Kentucky State Police Academy Class 45. He obtained the rank of detective, and spent most of his KSP career in the General Investigations and Organized Crime Unit. Frazier was appointed police chief at Cynthiana in January 2000. Since he became chief, the burglary rate has been cut by more than half and a detective position has been established.



Randy Fawns, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, is the first officer to receive a Law Enforcement Manager Certificate. This certificate is aimed at the upper-level law enforcement manager, such as assistant chiefs or chief deputies. It requires graduation from Basic Training and completion of the Criminal Justice Executive Development program or an

equivalent long manager's course. Required years of experience vary depending on the amount of education and training completed. Fawns, a native of Mount Sterling, received a degree from Morehead State University, and also graduated with a degree in business administration with a specialization in management from Kentucky State University. While attending college, he spent four years in the Marine Corps Reserves as a military policeman. Fawn spent two and a half years with the Mount Sterling Police Department, nine years with the Kentucky Attorney General's Office and eight years with the Kentucky Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), where he is employed as an Investigative Branch manager and is responsible for the supervision of supervisors and investigators assigned to the western part of the state. Fawns is a graduate of Basic Training Class 157, November 2, 1984. He also is a graduate of the Department of Criminal Justice Training's Criminal Justice Executive Development IV, April 6, 2002. He is a member of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police and the Kentucky Peace Officers' Association.



Glynn Powers, Kentucky Vehicle

Enforcement, is the first officer to receive a Law Enforcement Traffic Officer Certificate. Powers also earned an Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer Certificate. This certificate is specifically aimed at traffic officers. It requires graduation from Basic Training and at least 200 hours of in-service training – including the 80-hour Basic Accident Investigator's Course and 120 training hours in traffic courses. Required years of experience vary depending on the amount of education and training completed.

Powers graduated from the University of Louisville in 1988 with a bachelor's degree in police administration. He began his law enforcement career in January 1973 with the Louisville Division of Police. He was first assigned to Louisville's fourth district, and in 1981 was transferred to the Louisville Police Traffic Bureau and assigned to the motorcycle unit. During his tenure with the traffic bureau, Powers attended accident investigation and reconstruction classes at the Institute of Police Technology Management through the University of North Florida. In the late 1980s, Powers attended courses through Kentucky Motor Vehicle Enforcement. He retired from the Louisville Division of Police in August 1993. Powers began working at KVE in September 1994. He was assigned to Region Four as an officer for about two years before being moved to the headquarters staff. He was promoted to lieutenant in 2002. He is a certified instructor through the United States Department of Transportation's Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration National Training Center, where he teaches the Federal Commercial Vehicle Safety Regulations.



Cullen Thomas, Maysville Police

Department, is the first officer to receive the Advanced Law Enforcement Officer Certificate. This certificate requires graduation from Basic Training and at least 160 hours of in-service training. Required years of experience vary depending on the amount of education and training completed. Officer Thomas received his associate's degree in police administration from Eastern Kentucky University. He started his law enforcement career in 1986 as a patrolman for the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police. In 1999 he left law enforcement for a job in the computer/telecommunications industry. In 2002, he returned to police work as an officer for the city of Maysville.



Jerry W. Powell, Sadieville Police

Department, is the first officer in the state to receive an Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer Certificate. This certificate is aimed at the entry-level law enforcement officer. It requires graduation from Basic Training and at least 160 hours of in-service training. Required years of experience vary depending on the amount of education or training completed. Powell, a Lexington native, is a graduate of Bryan Station High School. He attended Eastern Kentucky University, majoring in police administration. He began his law enforcement career in 1979 with the Fayette County Sheriff's Department, Kentucky Horse Park Police, where he attained the rank of sergeant. He then worked for Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement, from which he retired in 2000. He returned to work with the Sadieville Division of Police in Scott County. Powell has served in many areas during his service, including patrol, mounted unit, traffic, investigative, court/jury security and legal process. Officer Powell also serves as a Kentucky Community Crisis Response Team Law Enforcement Peer Support member.



Fred Collins, a dispatcher with the

Campbell County Consolidated Dispatch Center, is the first telecommunicator in the state to receive a Basic Telecommunicator Certificate. This certificate is aimed at the entry-level dispatcher. It requires courses in Emergency Medical Dispatching, Basic Telecommunications, Critical Incident and Family Violence. Collins started his dispatch career in 2002, after retiring from the retail management industry. He attended

the Department of Criminal Justice Training's Telecommunications Academy in October 2002. Collins has 20 years of part-time law enforcement experience as a Kenton County reserve officer, Kenton County special deputy, Ludlow Auxiliary police officer, Waterfront police officer and Alcoholic Beverage Control for the city of Ludlow.

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council would also like to congratulate and recognize the following individuals as having earned certificates. Each has demonstrated a personal and professional commitment to their training, education and experience as law enforcement officers and telecommunicators.

- Allen Love**, Versailles Police Department, Law Enforcement Manager
- Riley Wyatt**, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Law Enforcement Manager
- Van Ingram**, Maysville Police Department, Law Enforcement Manager
- Erin Edwards**, Versailles Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator
- Jennifer Clark**, Versailles Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator
- Karen Dennemann**, Campbell County Consolidated Dispatch, Basic Telecommunicator
- Nicolas Heiert**, Campbell County Consolidated Dispatch, Basic Telecommunicator
- Natisha Napier**, Campbell County Consolidated Dispatch, Basic Telecommunicator
- Karrie Elbert**, Campbell County Consolidated Dispatch, Basic Telecommunicator
- Steven Moss**, Maysville Police Department, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer and Advanced Law Enforcement Officer
- Marvin Releford**, Kenton County Sheriff's Office, Intermediate Law Enforcement Officer and Advanced Law Enforcement Officer
- Patrick Morgan**, Kenton County Sheriff's Office, Law Enforcement Manager
- Nicole Traugott**, Winchester Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator
- Donna Estes**, Winchester Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator
- Susan David**, Winchester Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator
- Jeromy Burkhart**, Winchester Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator
- Russell Rankin**, Winchester Police Department, Basic Telecommunicator
- Heather Fraley**, Georgetown-Scott County 911, Basic Telecommunicator

Core Team Trained in Vulnerability Assessment Process Community Assessments Begin

*Pamela Trautner, Director of Communications
Justice Cabinet*

Kentucky communities now have people to turn to for help with homeland security questions, concerns and recommendations. The Department of Criminal Justice Training's Homeland Security Preparedness Initiative got off to a quick start when 25 trainees — comprised of DOCJT instructors, local law enforcement representatives and ECU College of Justice and Safety faculty — participated in a weeklong course on Risk Assessment Methodology-Community (RAM-C).

RAM-C is a rational and systematic process developed to assist communities in assessing threats, prioritizing targets and identifying consequences, assisting in assessing completeness and effectiveness of security systems in response to most-likely threats, and helping communities to more effectively use resources to correct identified vulnerabilities in security and response systems. RAM-C was developed by Sandia National Laboratories, which operates the Center for Civil Force Protection for the Office of Science and Technology within the U.S. Department of Justice.

Prevention is Key

The most important piece of the entire homeland security initiative is to *prevent* something from happening. A 100 percent prevention rate is a lofty goal and one worthy of pursuing. The vulnerability assessment process solidifies specific prevention efforts and documents the capabilities of current physical protection systems.

The methodology's ultimate objectives are to mitigate undesirable consequences, which primarily are loss of life, loss of revenue, loss of vital equipment and loss of vital capabilities.

When asked how this training will benefit Kentucky communities, Cal Jaeger, a Sandia instructor, said, "This is one of the first efforts by any state that I'm aware of to try to work with communities, particularly smaller communities within the state to increase their awareness to different threats, not just the terrorist threat, but to any threat that might affect their people and their facilities. So, what we're trying to do with this training is to develop a cadre of people from the criminal justice center here to go out and work with communities. I'm really impressed with what you're trying to do here."

Community Driven Partnership

DOCJT is working with several communities that have eagerly agreed to participate in the pilot risk-assessment program. Alexandria, Williamsburg, Eddyville and Campbellsville are scheduled for weeklong assessments through the next several months leading up to early September. Prior to an assessment, the local chiefs of police, trained assessors and local government officials are identifying key sites that will receive in-depth assessments.

"I envision this as being a three-tiered process," said Clay Bailey, special projects coordinator for DOCJT, who is heading up the homeland security initiative. "The security advice and improvements that we're going to target for our pilot cities fit into three categories. First are those obvious public, government facilities/functions — transportation, communications, utilities, judicial, municipal — the things that jump to most people's minds if you were thinking like a terrorist or criminal. This will be the focus of our efforts."

According to government figures, however, 85 percent of critical infrastructure and targets that appeal to a criminal are in the private sector. Thus, the second tier effort needs to be led by local law enforcement and directed at businesses in the community.

A community-oriented-policing strategy is exactly what the Alexandria Police Department has initiated to obtain the buy-in and support of private business. For Chief Mike Ward this means working with his business community on an unparalleled level that was once unimaginable. The department will help businesses conduct a vulnerability assessment, make recommendations for security improvement and prepare a response plan. "Our partnerships with our communities will only grow stronger, which is the thrust of homeland security anyway. To prepare our communities to meet the challenges of tomorrow by planning our own successes and survivability is what community policing is all about," he added.

Individual preparedness is the third key component to this overall security initiative. Bailey sees the need to educate and encourage all citizens to prepare their own security plan. "Government can provide information and help prepare public entities, but it really depends on each

individual to take responsibility to have a plan, talk about it with children and spouses and obtain the necessary items to have on hand,” Bailey said.

Community Benefits

The long-range goal of the entire program is for communities to manage their limited resources to ensure better public safety and crime prevention. Once a community has gone through the RAM-C process, all the information needed will be fresh and consolidated in one place. As Ivan Waddoups, another Sandia instructor, suggests, “When implemented properly, this program allows for relatively cost-effective decisions for communities and the state. You can better estimate your benefit, because we all get paranoid when we think something bad is going to happen. But this should allow us to have a good basis to make decisions on where we spend the limited amount of money we have available.”

Campbellsville Chief Bill Cassell, a class participant, said, “The methodology we were taught started out very complex and in the end I saw where I could apply it to Campbellsville and Taylor County. I understand now that I can take RAM-C and apply it to community-oriented-policing concepts and get a whole community security vision. I plan on using RAM-C to bolster our crime prevention mission and the benefit will be a safer community.”

The benefits for a community are numerous — from reduced vulnerabilities to improved response. And, communities can obtain some additional benefits as well. Upon completing the program, communities will be awarded a Community Preparedness Certification that may qualify them for reduced municipal insurance premiums with the Kentucky League of Cities Insurance Services Program. The certification and vulnerability assessment results also should serve as necessary documentation for communities to compete for federal and state funding for local homeland security initiatives.

Program Partners

This is a new program provided through the Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), partnering the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC) and the Kentucky League of Cities (KLC). For more information on the Homeland Security Preparedness program, contact Clay Bailey, Special Projects Coordinator at maxwell.bailey@mail.state.ky.us or (859) 622-8475.

RAM-C TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

Fernando Alfaro	DOCJT instructor
Don Alwes	EKU law enforcement specialist
Maxwell C. Bailey	DOCJT project manager
Dean Barnhart	DOCJT instructor
Michael Bosse	Lexington major
William Cassell	Campbellsville chief
Elyse Christian	DOCJT instructor
Robin Cooper	DOCJT homeland security
William Craig	Eddyville chief
Michael Doane	DOCJT instructor
Ted Florence	DOCJT instructor
Robert French	DOCJT instructor
Pat Howard	DOCJT instructor
Steve Howard	Morehead sergeant
Jerry Huffman	DOCJT instructor
Larry Nixon	Murray State assistant director
Larry Ousley	DOCJT instructor
David Pope	DOCJT instructor
Terry Runner	DOCJT instructor
Brian Slone	Nicholasville PD lieutenant
James Simpson	DOCJT instructor
Van Spencer	DOCJT instructor
Larry Tousignant	DOCJT staff services
Pamela Trautner	Justice Cabinet, communications
J. Michael Ward	Alexandria chief

Sandia National Labs Instructors

Cal Jaeger
Ivan Waddoups
Jim Lyod

Pilot Communities Vulnerability Assessments

Alexandria	July 28 - August 1
Williamsburg	August 11-15
Eddyville	August 25-29
Campbellsville	September 8-12

Traffic Collision Reporting: A Transportation Cabinet Perspective

*Boyd Sigler, Accident Surveillance Section Manager
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet*



The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) is extremely happy to be partnering with the Department of Criminal Justice Training to provide a transportation viewpoint to the overall concern of highway safety in Kentucky. We appreciate the opportunity to work closely with the instructors and enforcement officers, and seek to help them more fully understand some of the functions and services provided by the cabinet, and how we can work together to make our highways safer.

As part of our training participation during the last nine months we have asked this question of every class at DOCJT, "Who uses traffic collision reports?" As many of you can probably guess the number one answer was "insurance companies!" It's really quite simple to see why law enforcement feels the way they do about these reports. Most of us have been involved in collisions at some point in our lives and we usually have to provide a copy of the collision report to the insurance company as verification that the collision occurred and to show the responsible parties. Due to this, officers quite often feel they are working primarily for the insurance companies when they complete these reports.

However, in reality, insurance companies make up a very small percentage of organizations that use the traffic collision reports. Here's a short listing of others:

- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- Bureau of Statistical Services
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Federal Highway Administration
- Kentucky Injury Prevention Center
- Kentucky Engineering Companies

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's mission is to aspire to provide a safe, efficient, environmentally sound and fiscally responsible transportation system, which promotes economic growth and enhances the quality of life in Kentucky.

At KYTC, safety is at the forefront of our mission, and one of the most important tools that we use to complete this mission is the traffic collision report. We rely heavily on enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth to provide accurate and complete information on these reports, especially with regard to location. The officers are on the scene and they have first-hand knowledge of the collision location. Traffic collision reports are the most effective means of identifying high crash locations so that safety improvements can be made for the benefit of the motoring public.

In 2001, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, in a partnership with the Federal Highway Administration, used \$900,000 of Hazard Elimination funds to purchase Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers for all enforcement officers working collisions. The purpose of this purchase was to increase the accuracy and completeness of the location information being placed on the collision report form. This, and working with DOCJT, are significant investments made by KYTC to create partnerships to work closely with law enforcement to improve highway safety.

Another question asked in class is, "How does complete and accurate collision location reporting help your community?" The most important answer is SAFETY! When officers accurately complete the location information on the collision report form, then KYTC and other agency personnel can identify high crash areas and make safety improvements. This helps your community by reducing fatal and serious injury crashes and also reduces many fender benders.

Grant funding is another important reason for enforcement agencies to have accurate collision reporting. In order to receive many available funds, many grant programs now require law enforcement agencies to provide specific traffic collision problems for areas in their community. When enforcement agencies are unable to provide this information valuable monies from grants are not received.

Highway Safety is a major goal of enforcement and transportation. To ensure that we all achieve this goal it is important that we work together in this effort and become Partners in Highway Safety. For more information visit the KYTC Web site <http://www.kytc.state.ky.us/traffic/enforcement.htm> or contact Boyd Sigler at boyd.sigler@mail.state.ky.us or (502) 564-3020.

Kentucky State Police Announce Trooper of the Year Award

Justice Cabinet Staff Report

Kentucky State Police Commissioner Patrick Simpson announced the winner of the Trooper of the Year Award at a special ceremony in Lexington.

Simpson named Det. Dan J. Smoot from KSP Post 13 in Hazard as Trooper of the Year for 2002. A resident of Jackson, Smoot is a 20-year veteran of the Kentucky State Police. He is a graduate of Beechwood High School in Fort Mitchell and has served at the KSP Hazard post since 1983.

During the first half of 2002, Smoot was assigned to the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program, and averaged 87 citations per month while answering numerous complaints, investigating traffic crashes and performing a variety of other patrol duties. During the second six months of 2002, he was reassigned to drug investigations where he handled 137 criminal investigations, averaging 23 cases per month that resulted in 97 criminal arrests. His efforts have generated forfeitures of more than \$1 million through federal and state cooperative investigations.

"Detective Smoot has made a monumental impact on the drug trafficking problem in his region," Simpson said. "His dedication, knowledge and leadership in drug investigations is unsurpassed within this department. His investigations have resulted in arrests and convictions which have led to long state and federal prison sentences for mid and high-level drug dealers."

"Combined with his active participation in school and community events in his post area, Det. Smoot, through actions and example, is a symbol of what a Kentucky state trooper should be, and displays all of the characteristics to which all Kentucky state troopers should strive," Simpson added.



Kentucky State Police Det. Dan Smoot (center) received his 2002 Trooper of the Year Award from KSP Commissioner Patrick N. Simpson (left) and Deputy Commissioner Tim Hazlette (right).

Narcotics Task Force Workshop

*Carolyn Schaefer, Procedures Development Coordinator
Deputy Commissioner's Office*

A Narcotics Task Force Workshop will be held September 15 to 17 at the Holiday Inn University Plaza, located at 1021 Wilkinson Trace in Bowling Green. This training is being co-hosted by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, Kentucky Justice Cabinet; the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC); the United States Attorney's Office, Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky; and Appalachia HIDTA; in cooperation with the National Narcotic Officers' Associations' Coalition.

The workshop is a three-day course designed for multi-jurisdictional narcotics task force commanders and supervisory personnel in the area of multi-agency narcotics enforcement operations. It focuses on multi-agency

response training needs in the investigation and prosecution of narcotics trafficking conspiracies. Instruction includes practical exercises covering administrative and operational aspects of narcotics task force enforcement efforts.

Some of the training objectives will be organizing a task force, policies and procedures, task force personnel issues, confidential informants, case management, operation planning and raid issues. Check-in is at 8:30 a.m.

There is no registration fee, but class size is limited. You may register online at <http://registration.iir.com/narc.htm>. For questions regarding registration, you may call (800) 446-0912, extension 222.

KSP Trooper Concaugh Wins National Award

Justice Cabinet Staff Report



Michael Concaugh

Kentucky State Police Trooper Michael Concaugh won a celebrated award in a national law enforcement program for his observation of a license plate that resulted in the capture of a husband and wife team, who operated a seven-state vehicle theft ring. In selecting Concaugh for the Meritorious Achievement Award, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Highway

Safety Committee commended the Kentucky State Police trooper on his diligent and deductive police work that led to the apprehension of the criminals and the solution of the many previously unlinked vehicle thefts.

In January 2002, Concaugh was called to investigate a vehicle theft in rural Warren County. Upon his arrival, Concaugh noted several vehicles in the parking lot of the business that had reported the theft. He noticed a vehicle with a West Virginia license plate, and since it was the only out-of-state license plate, he was curious why it was in the parking lot. He ran a check on the tag and the vehicle. Concaugh later stated he rarely sees West Virginia license plates except on Interstate-65.

Both the vehicle and the license plate were stolen. Concaugh determined the car with the West Virginia license plate had been abandoned as the thieves stole another vehicle from the business parking lot. He subsequently conducted a thorough investigation and discovered the seven-state car theft ring. A man and his wife, now both in prison, who had escaped notice by national authorities since the thefts were handled as singular incidents by local authorities, operated the car theft ring.

As a result of Concaugh's police work, the husband

was apprehended in Pennsylvania while driving a stolen vehicle and was extradited to Kentucky as a parole violator. Concaugh's investigation continued into the spring, and he obtained a tape-recorded confession from the wife, thus ensuring a successful conclusion of the case and convictions of the felons.

The award is part of the national Looking Beyond the License Plate award program designed to recognize law enforcement officers whose alertness and keen observation leads to the arrest of a suspect or the solution of a crime. An estimated 70 percent of all serious crime involves a motor vehicle, and law enforcement agencies nationwide acknowledge front and rear license plates are critical, cost-effective crime-fighting tools used to identify and track offenders. The IACP estimates more than a third of criminal arrests result from traffic stops.

In announcing the Meritorious Achievement Award winner in the national program, IACP Highway Safety Committee Chairman Earl Sweeney said, "License plates are the surest and quickest way for law enforcement officers and citizens to identify a vehicle. We also know license plates play an important role in police work and in national security. While the Looking Beyond The License Plate program substantiates and documents the importance of license plates as law enforcement tools, it also validates and promotes the dedication and initiative of officers whose daily efforts ensure the effectiveness of our nations law enforcement system. The actions and keen observation by Kentucky State Police Trooper Concaugh are examples of how simple, careful law enforcement tools and intelligent tactics can safeguard every law abiding citizen."

Looking Beyond the License Plate is open to all law enforcement officers and is sponsored by the 3M Traffic Control Materials Division in cooperation with the IACP Highway Safety Committee. The 2002 campaign attracted 242 entries submitted by law enforcement officers throughout North America.

Statewide Briefs:

Departments Get Grants for New Officers

Four police departments and one sheriff's office in Kentucky are among those selected to share in \$78.1 million in federal grants to hire new officers.

Departments in Beattyville, Elizabethtown, Oak Grove and Paducah, and Boone County Sheriff's Office are to receive funding through the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing.

COPS awarded enough in grants nationwide to hire 1,004 new law enforcement officers in 181 cities and towns.

Beattyville was awarded \$142,720 to hire two officers, Elizabethtown was allotted \$150,000 for two officers, Oak Grove and Paducah each were to receive \$225,000 to hire three officers, and Boone County Sheriff's Office was awarded \$300,000 for four officers.

The grants fund 75 percent of the total salary and benefits for each new officer for three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer. The officers will be assigned to a community-policing beat and integrated into their agencies' homeland security plans. As part of the grant application process, law enforcement agencies were required to detail how the new officers would support local homeland security efforts.

Six New Canine Teams Complete KSP Training

In response to the continuing use of illegal drugs in Kentucky, the Kentucky State Police has bolstered its ranks with six more purebred German shepherds trained in narcotics detection and tracking.

The canines and their handlers completed an initial three months of training in June.

New teams will work from KSP posts throughout the state to be more accessible to troopers in the field. The teams include Trooper Todd Combs and Rex (Bowling Green), Trooper Bo Cure and Gero (Pikeville), Trooper Todd Maggard and Cinto (Frankfort), Trooper Richie Miller and Balko (Harlan), Trooper Shawn Podunavac and Roky (Ashland) and Trooper Kenny Yarber and Waldo (Morehead).

The dogs join five others working as part of the KSP Special Operations Section, which Sgt. Dale Richardson commands.

The canines were obtained from Cross Creek K9 Training Academy in Edgefield, South Carolina, at \$3,875 each.

KSP would like to purchase additional dogs in the future for use in explosive and cadaver detection, Richardson said.

EKU Hosts International Conference on Police Studies

More than 50 police studies academicians from throughout the United States and at least 16 foreign countries attended "Status Check: Police Studies," a conference hosted in June by Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice and Safety.

The conference's purpose was to evaluate the academic field of police studies. There aren't many academicians worldwide who specifically focus on police studies, said Dr. Gary Cordner, who was dean of the College of Justice and Safety at the time of the conference.

Countries represented at the conference included the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Ukraine, Great Britain, Croatia, Slovenia, Turkey, Spain, Canada, Northern Ireland, Germany, Australia and South Africa. Representatives from 20 U.S. universities and agencies also were in attendance.

Cordner said he would like the college to hold a similar international conference annually, rotating it among its academic programs. Those also include corrections, fire and safety, and assets protection/security.

Chief Kelley Celebrates 40 Years

Ashland Police Department's Chief Tom Kelley hit a career high in April, achieving his 40-year mark with the department.

Kelley, 61, joined the Ashland force as a patrol officer April 16, 1963. He served in each area of the police department, was promoted to captain after 18½ years on the force and was named chief in 1999.

He is the longest-serving police officer in Kentucky, and possibly in Ashland's history, according to The Daily Independent, Ashland's newspaper.

KSP's 81st Cadet Class in Training

The 75 members of the Kentucky State Police's 81st cadet class began their 22 weeks of training in May at the KSP academy in Frankfort.

During their training, cadets learn Kentucky laws, KSP history, as well as how to conduct accident and criminal investigations, drive pursuit vehicles and enforce DUI laws. They also receive training in firearms, first aid and many other aspects of becoming a trooper.

The cadets are slated to graduate October 18.

Answering the Call

The following law enforcement executives answered the call, "In what ways can accreditation benefit a department?"



"Although I have been chief of the Oldham County Police Department only for the past six months, and the accreditation program has been in effect for three years, I recognize it to be one of the most valuable and cost effective ways currently available to law enforcement agencies to enhance overall agency effectiveness and professionalism. It has provided a means of

independent evaluation of our agency operation and has also increased our community's confidence in our police department. Accreditation has reduced our liability insurance costs while promoting accountability among agency personnel and the evenhanded application of policies and procedures. Additionally, it has allowed our agency to build a stronger defense against lawsuits and citizen complaints. As one of three law enforcement agencies serving Oldham County, the fact that we are the only accredited department within the county has enhanced the reputation of our police department, allowing us to attract the most qualified candidates for employment. The 29 sworn personnel and three support employees are extremely proud of our accredited status, and I believe that pride fuels the outstanding service the Oldham County Police Department provides to our citizens. "Serving our county today ... tomorrow ... forever!"

*Chief Michael Griffin
Oldham County Police Department*



"The Lexington Division of Police has been nationally accredited through CALEA since 1993. I feel that meeting CALEA standards allows this agency to demonstrate to the community our desire to adhere to the highest standards in law enforcement. The on-site assessment that is required for accreditation provides the Lexington Division of Police with objective feedback on how well we measure up

against the 439 standards. Policies are comprehensive and provide guidance on all critical aspects of delivering law enforcement services. In addition, basing our policy, training and practices on nationally recognized standards provides excellent guidance to our officers in the performance of their duties. Voluntary participation in CALEA accreditation helps to ensure that Chief Anthony Beatty has the information and resources necessary to manage this agency effectively. Our personnel take pride in working for a nationally accredited police department. The hard work and effort required to achieve accredited status is rewarded when community leaders and the public recognize this accomplishment."

*Major Robert Stack
Planning & Analysis Unit / Accreditation Manager
Lexington Division of Police*



"In March 2003, Kentucky State Police became only the 15th state police/state patrol agency in the country to achieve compliance with national police (best practice) standards of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Our quest for accreditation began in March 2000 with a rigorous evaluation of the agency's programs, activities and operations in relation to CALEA standards. This led to a focus on strengthening areas such as responsibilities and relationships with other agencies; organization, management

and administration; personnel administration; auxiliary and technical support, and law enforcement operation and support.

Pursuing accreditation gave us a chance to objectively step back and look at ourselves and implement new long-term plans and programs that will move the Kentucky State Police forward. More specifically attributed to the standards of accreditation, KSP has been able to expand crime prevention and community involvement; increase feedback opportunities for communities, victims and employees; expand training opportunities; tighten security and accountability for agency evidence; and implement a coordinated missing persons and victims assistance response.

Accreditation represents more than just a certificate, and signifies the commitment of all Kentucky State Police employees to constantly improve the quality of service provided to the citizens of the Commonwealth. Overall, our pursuit of CALEA accreditation has aided the agency in a variety of areas, and was well worth the effort."

*Commissioner Patrick Simpson
Kentucky State Police*



"Accreditation has helped our department by giving us credibility, not only with other agencies, but the community we serve and our administration. To the general public, the accreditation pin we wear or the decal on the side of our police cruisers may not mean a lot, however, to us it means a professional law enforcement agency."

*Chief Joseph S. Cline
Morehead State University Police Department*

Promotions — Appointments — Retirements

NEW CHIEFS OF POLICE ACROSS THE COMMONWEALTH

Tracy House, Clinton Police Department

Tracy House became chief of the Clinton Police Department in May. Prior to coming to the Clinton Police Department, Chief House moved up through the ranks of the Mayfield Police Department, serving the agency from 1992 to 2001.

Brian Maupin, Livingston Police Department

Brian Maupin was appointed chief of the Livingston Police Department on May 19.

Fred Otto, University of Kentucky Police Department

Fred Otto is the new chief at the University of Kentucky. He is a native of Fort Thomas, Kentucky and is a former Kentucky State Trooper. He has served as chief for both the University of Missouri Police Department and the Highland Heights Police Department. He was appointed July 1, 2003.

Bobby Hall, Olive Hill Police Department

Bobby Hall began his law enforcement career at the Olive Hill Police Department as an auxiliary police officer in 1994. While pursuing a degree at Eastern Kentucky University, he became certified as an emergency medical technician. He also pursued careers at Carter County Sheriff's Office, Grayson Police Department and Morehead State University. Hall became chief of his hometown police department in May.

Ricky Sanders, Horse Cave Police Department

Ricky Sanders was appointed chief of the Horse Cave Police Department.

Fred Armstrong, Springfield Police Department

Fred Armstrong began his law enforcement career in Dayton, Ohio, in 1965. He has been a law enforcement officer as well as an instructor of criminal justice courses. He was appointed chief of the Springfield Police Department on June 16.

ABC's Mercer Retires



Ed Mercer

Alcoholic Beverage Control's enforcement director will retire from his position September 1 and spend time working with his partners in their investigative/consultant company, among other endeavors.

Ed Mercer, 61, Louisville, is a 38-year law enforcement veteran, and has been ABC enforcement director for six years. He was appointed in 1997 by then-commissioner, Richard Johnstone.

Mercer and three former FBI agents have joined to form Advanced Investigative Solutions, Inc., an investigative/consultant company that will offer a full range of services to law firms, companies and corporations. Upon retiring, Mercer also will be offering consulting and teaching in the criminal

justice field through his own firm, Eli Mercer and Associates, Inc. One of his clients will be the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville.

Jack Blair, who is ABC's assistant enforcement director, will be acting director until a new Kentucky governor begins his term next year.

Mercer began his career with the Louisville Division of Police in 1964. He served with Louisville for 27 years, and retired as assistant chief/chief of detectives in 1990. His direction of the investigation into the Standard Gravure shootings by gunman Joseph Wesbecker in 1989 received national attention.

After retiring from Louisville, Mercer worked in the private sector for several months, until he was selected by then-Kentucky Attorney General Chris Gorman to head that office's Special Investigations Division.

Four years later, Mercer moved to Tennessee and became director of the law enforcement degree program at Austin Peay State University's Fort Campbell Center. After another brief stint in the private sector, Mercer joined ABC.

Jones Leaving Justice Cabinet



Barbara Jones

Justice Cabinet Staff Report

After 25 years of working in the state's criminal justice system, Justice Cabinet Deputy Secretary Barbara Jones retired in July to become associate general counsel at the University of Kentucky.

Governor Paul Patton appointed Jones, as well as John Lile, deputy secretary in May 2002. She had served as general counsel for the cabinet since May 1996, and retained those duties as deputy secretary. Jones began her career in state government as an assistant attorney general in 1978, working in the Special Prosecutions Unit and the Consumer Protection Division in the Attorney General's Office until 1980.

In 1980 she served as deputy general counsel for the Justice Cabinet, and in 1981 she became general counsel for Corrections. As general counsel for Corrections, Jones represented the department in all legal matters, and successfully argued a case before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1989.

In 1996, Jones transferred to the Justice Cabinet secretary's office as the cabinet's general counsel.

Tidwell Transfers to Washington



Steve Tidwell

Justice Cabinet Staff Report

J. Stephen Tidwell, who was special agent in charge at the FBI Louisville Field Office, transferred in June to the agency's headquarters in Washington. FBI Director Robert Mueller III designated Tidwell as deputy assistant director of the Criminal Investigative Division. He is responsible for integrity in government/civil rights, financial crimes and operational support programs.

Tidwell had been a SAC in Louisville since March 2002. Prior to that his title was inspector in the FBI's Inspection Division in Washington, D.C. He also has worked in the FBI's Special Detail Unit, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, and in 1998 was unit chief of the FBI Headquarters

International Training Unit that coordinated training courses worldwide.

A Texas native, he was a Richardson, Texas police officer for eight years before he joined the FBI in June 1983. Tidwell has served in that agency's Dallas, Mobile and Baltimore field offices, investigating narcotics, violent crime and gang matters, and was a team member on the Mobile and Baltimore field offices' SWAT teams.

Review Book

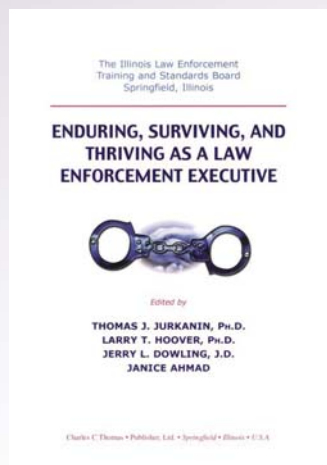
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Reviewed by

*Larry R. Moore, Certified Emergency Manager
International Association of Emergency Managers
Knoxville, Tennessee*



“Enduring, Surviving, and Thriving as a Law Enforcement Executive” shares extensive insights, perspectives, suggestions, warnings, concepts and ideas that codify more than 400 years of wisdom of the day-to-day experiences related to the law enforcement profession. The book contains contributions from 20 experienced law enforcement executives edited by four other veterans of the profession.

It represents an excellent work for the newly appointed, as well as experienced, chief of police, sheriff, law enforcement

manager or supervisor. The authors greatly emphasize law enforcement executives’ functions in their communities, their interfacing with political institutions and their roles in law enforcement and general public administration.

Due to the extensive experience of the authors, they ably identify several compelling points. These include executive management rights in collective bargaining, major observations for good employee relations and five political statesmanship blueprints. The authors also offer several law enforcement executive mission and strategy assessments, as well as points on community-oriented policing, orga-

nizational values and the management of important components of legal liabilities and technology interface and use supported by critical incident planning and management application.

The book contains a list of 10 commandments that pertain to the personal and professional conduct of the executive, along with a number of ways to minimize personal civil liability, including those areas of prime potential for lawsuits. It also provides a list of 10 characteristics for cultivating quality principles in policing and identifies their strengths and weaknesses. A five-day training course curriculum for newly appointed law enforcement executives or experienced administrators and their managers and supervisors constitutes a compelling contribution that the book makes to the law enforcement community.

The final chapter includes an outline on media relations to assist in maintaining the success of law enforcement executives, managers and supervisors. In addition, the chapter includes monitoring ideas to measure the public’s attitude toward an agency’s operations and implemented policies, and identifies several critical priorities of an effective law enforcement executive.

“Enduring, Surviving, and Thriving as a Law Enforcement Executive” will appeal to law enforcement executives at all levels, local government officials, state and local district attorneys, and planning and financial administrators. It also would interest law enforcement executive development of schools, national police institutes and initial and in-service executive training programs. Overall, the book is a critical and helpful compilation of the concepts and ideas used and being tried by some of the best executives in the law enforcement profession.

Courtesy of the Law Enforcement Bulletin

Saving the Day

SRO Wins National Award for Ending Hostage Situation

Jamie Neal
Public Information Officer

A new school year has begun at West Carter Middle School, the home of the Warriors, in the small northeastern Kentucky town of Olive Hill.

New sixth-, seventh- and eighth-graders file into school each morning, passing through metal detectors as they enter the building, and make their way to classes.

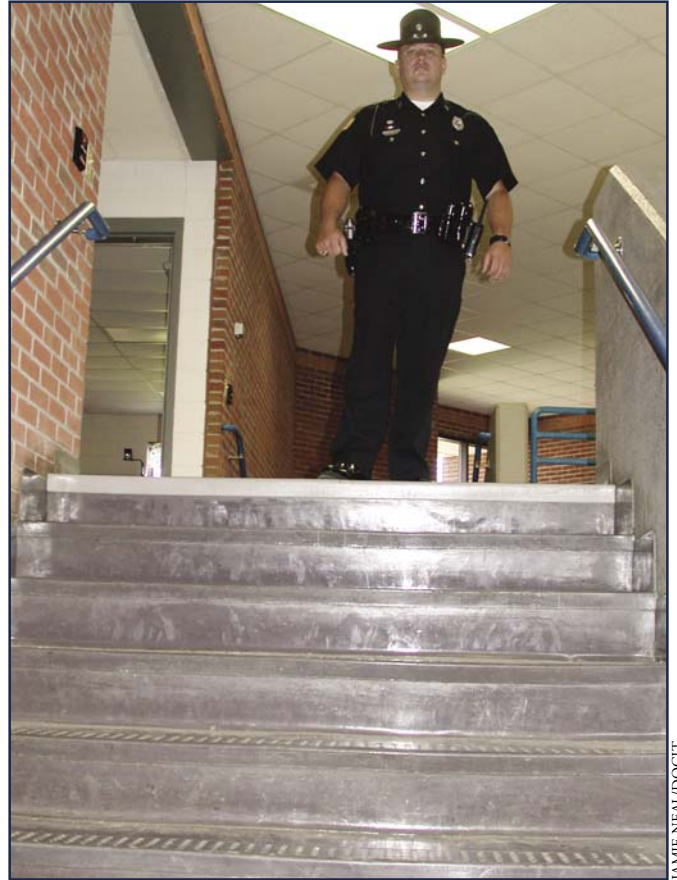
Olive Hill Police Officer Sam Richmond, West Carter's full-time school resource officer of two years, talks with students in the halls during their breaks, works with teachers and plans classes he'll hold for students on topics like Internet safety.

"I just love kids," said Richmond 32, a husband and a father of three young children. "That's the great desire in my heart – to make sure they are safe and have a chance in life, and I think a police officer can have a big impact on that."

Richmond's actions at the school during an incident nearly seven months ago, and in the weeks that followed, have had a resounding effect at West Carter. That day, he came face-to-face with one of the very reasons he believes in being an SRO: There are kids with real problems who need to see that someone cares.

"Some yearn for that attention," Richmond said. "That's what the SRO program is a lot about – saying 'Look, we do care.'"

On January 21, Richmond had just finished eating lunch and was talking with some school staff members on the second floor when he heard a commotion and went to investigate, he said. He traced the noise to a nearby stairwell, where a sixth-grade boy was on the steps, holding another sixth-grade boy hostage with a handgun and a knife.



School Resource Officer Sam Richmond stands at the top of the staircase where he encountered a sixth-grade student at West Carter Middle School holding a classmate hostage earlier this year. The steps lead to the school's second floor.

"He was upset about a lot of things in his life," Richmond said of the hostage-taker. "We were talking about his past, anything he wanted to talk about. I wanted to get his conversation away from his main motive that day."

The student, who had moved with his family from a neighboring county only a few weeks prior to the incident, was having problems with his family, being bullied in the past and changes in his life, like the move, Richmond said.

"I told him, 'With all the things in your past, why put someone else in this situation, put this kid in this

situation? He has a chance to do something with his life,” Richmond said.

That apparently struck a note with the boy. After 15 minutes of negotiating, the student released his classmate and surrendered to Richmond, the SRO said.

“He said ‘My mom is going to be really mad,’” Richmond said. “I told him, ‘This doesn’t have to end bad. I won’t let anyone hurt you.’”

Richmond’s handling of the hostage situation at West Carter that day earned him the National Association of School Resource Officers’ Award of Valor, which he collected in June at NASRO’s conference in Orlando, Florida. He was one of three in the nation to receive the honor.

The plaque, medal and uniform pin recognize school resource officers or school administrators who show bravery or valor above the call of duty, and are involved in saving lives of students, faculty and themselves, NASRO executive director Curt Lavarello said.

“That was the first time I was ever in such a situation,” Richmond said of the incident. “I had talked to a lot (of people) with suicidal tendencies, etcetera, but as far as a juvenile with a weapon, that was the first time for me.”

The student had planned to shoot Richmond, steal his police cruiser and leave the state, Richmond said.

The SRO said he thinks classes he’s had in handling critical incidents, dealing with juveniles and domestic violence aided him in dealing with the hostage incident.

“Every bit of education I’ve had, I relied on—that and the good Lord,” he said.

Bruce Jessee, a seventh-grade history teacher at the middle school of 600 students, said he’s thankful Richmond was at West Carter on that January day.

“I don’t know what we could have done if he hadn’t been there,” Jessee said.

But Richmond said Jessee, Assistant Principal Sherry Horsley and Olive Hill Officer R.D. Porter had hands in ending the crisis successfully.

Jessee encountered the boy before Richmond came on the scene, and began talking to him. Once Richmond got

the student to release his classmate, Assistant Principal Horsley took the boy who had been held hostage into a room and stayed with him while Richmond walked with the hostage-taker – who was still armed – outside to the bus-loading area. It was there that the SRO talked the student into surrendering the gun and knife.

During the standoff, Porter, who is the SRO at the high school across the road from the middle school, helped secure the rest of the middle school from the situation.

That day, Richmond said he was reminded that, although he had worked a lot with his students, he still had more to do as their SRO. The school administration’s awareness about the role of SROs and the need for more security measures also seemed to increase, he said.

“A little bit of everything changed that day,” Richmond said.

During the course of several security meetings following the hostage matter, Richmond said the school’s administrators told him to do whatever was necessary to

make the students and employees safe while they were at West Carter.

“Now they realize this is not a place we need to lax down,” Richmond said. “This is the safety of our children, our future.”

“I guess you get a false sense of security, that ‘I’m in a rural area. It won’t happen in a little town,’” Principal Mike Barker said of Olive Hill, a town with a population of about 2,100 and two stop lights.

A week after the hostage situation, the school purchased two metal detectors that students must walk through as they enter the building each morning, and a hand scanner for checking those who alert the detector. Glass doors equipped with an electronic buzzer system should be installed by October, which will force visitors to the school to sign in at the main office, Barker said. Previously, visitors were supposed to check in, but could have walked past the office unnoticed, he said.

With the incident behind him and the school year ahead, Richmond said he plans to get back in the swing of

See Richmond, page 54



Richmond’s uniform pins include one for valor from the National Association of School Resource Officers.

JAMIE NEAL/DOCIT

Richmond: Principal Sees Value of SRO Program

his normal SRO duties, such as working with students on a youth crime watch program, meeting elementary school students who will eventually be at the middle school and just getting to know those at West Carter.

Richmond has been a police officer since 1995, when he began his career at Olive Hill. He later became a Lewis County sheriff's deputy in his hometown, but left that job two years ago to become West Carter Middle's SRO.

"At the time I was looking for the opportunity to work with kids," Richmond said of hearing that the SRO slot was available.

The officer said growing up in church, he noticed something that never changed about children – the need to feel like they belonged. Richmond said that he thought "If kids can see a change in who and how they want to be in a Sunday school lesson, why not in school, and through policing?"

"Kids need mentor these days," Richmond said. "Unfortunately, school is the best place for some kids; they get good conversation, a meal and an education."

Richmond said as an SRO he is able to befriend children and at the same time get their respect as an authority figure. By doing that, he said he can talk to them about not doing drugs and other negative behavior, and show them that they can go to college and have a life in or out of their small town.

One way Richmond tries to reach out to the youth at West Carter is by meeting each new student, and

"seeing how my students' days are," he said. "I want them to have a good day."

Barker, who has been principal at West Carter since the middle school opened more than 13 years ago, said seeing Richmond in action proved to him the importance of having an SRO. The principal said he thought an SRO was just going to be a "policeman walking up and down our hallways," but found that wasn't the case.

"We're very pleased with Sam. He always conducts himself in a professional manner, and he doesn't eat many donuts," Barker said, laughing.

"Some (students) yearn for that attention. That's what the SRO program is a lot about – saying 'Look, we do care.'"

Officer Sam Richmond

The principal said he sees the work Richmond does with the students, including talking with

them, making home-visits with counselors and attending after-school activities.

Richmond, as well as West Carter High's SRO Porter, is paid through a federal grant from the U.S. Community Oriented Policing Services office, but that grant period concludes after this school year.

One of the officers will resume full-time patrol duties and the other will remain an SRO, Olive Hill Police Chief Bobby Hall said. That SRO will be shared between the middle and high schools.

But Barker said the middle school's administration is exploring ways to keep an officer at each school so that Richmond can remain at West Carter Middle full-time:

"We're hoping to find an avenue to renew him."

Agencies Develop SRO Contracts for Safe Schools

*Barbara Dickens, General Counsel
Oldham County Schools*

Rarely seen a decade ago, school resource officers are now commonplace in America's high schools. In the past, security guards patrolled only the schools where behavioral problems abound. Today, however, SROs are likely to be seen in most of our high schools. These officers are just that – tried and true law enforcement officers, usually from the local law enforcement agency, who work in a specific school or on a campus to provide a wealth of services, from maintaining safety and order to providing instruction to students about life choices.

Initially, the arrangements between school districts and the local law enforcement agencies were probably informal. Police officers, perhaps, started serving schools and campuses in a limited way, and that involvement expanded over time. Today, SROs generally serve pursuant to a contract, or Memorandum of Understanding, entered into between the local school district and the local law enforcement agency that employs the officers.

The terms of agreements that govern the SRO programs can vary in certain areas, but generally speaking, all agreements contain each of the following principles:

- That the officers will be employees of the law enforcement agency and not the school or school district, and further, that all issues of employment – including benefits, evaluation and discipline of the officer – will be handled by the law enforcement agency.
- That the purpose of the agreement is to foster educational programs and activities to increase students' knowledge and respect for the law, to provide security at school and school functions, to act appropriately when responding to major disruptions at school and to assist in the investigation of criminal offenses both on and off campus.
- That there are minimum qualifications for all SROs, including that officers should have a good temperament, desire to work with children and communication skills that are effective for working with students.
- That the officers have certain duties and responsibilities, such as providing security, investigating criminal acts and counseling students in life choices at the request of the administration.
- That the officers must follow a prescribed chain of command.

- That there are certain interrogation and search procedures that the officer must follow.
- That the school district will permit SRO access to educational records in compliance with the Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).
- That the law enforcement agency agrees to hold the school district harmless against any claims arising from the SROs' performance of duties.

Issues that may vary in SRO agreements include how the cost of the officer is handled, the assignment location of the officer and the officer's work hours/whether any of the officer's hours should be devoted to covering extra-curricular activities. In some SRO agreements, the school district and the law enforcement agency agree to divide the cost of the officer, which includes pay, benefits, uniforms, vehicles and equipment. In other arrangements, the law enforcement agency provides the officer at very little or no cost to the school district, with the idea that a large number of community members (students and teachers) are in the schools during school hours, and the SRO is simply serving those community members. In most cases, the officers are located at the high school, but may spend a great deal of time at other nearby schools or on the same campus in order to provide coverage at multiple schools. In terms of work hours other than the school day, most schools would like to have their SROs present for the main weekend athletic event, due to the security concerns at such an event. These are examples of details that the school district and the local law enforcement agency decide upon when considering their individual needs.

In areas where SROs are working effectively in schools, you will usually find a solid agreement that specifically states the purpose of the agreement and any terms that may give rise to a conflict later. Once the parties enter into an agreement, an SRO program can run smoothly and be of tremendous benefit to the entire community because it serves to proactively maintain safety and order and establishes positive relationships between students and law enforcement.

School Resource Officers Must Adhere to Fourth Amendment

*Bobby Ricks, Attorney Supervisor (retired)
Legal Section*



Bobby Ricks

Whether a school resource officer is employed by the school board or on contract from a local agency to the schools, officers must abide by the Fourth Amendment. Officers maintain the same authority and requirements for arrest, frisks, etc. inside the school as he or she would have in other places, but the U.S.

Supreme Court has lessened the requirements for school officials.

The need for swift and informal action is necessary to maintain order and discipline in the schools, and the courts have eased the restrictions to which searches by public authorities are ordinarily subject. In *New Jersey v. TLO*,¹ the U.S. Supreme Court recognized that students in schools have expectations of privacy. Students do not waive all rights of privacy by entering school grounds. The court said the standard of proof must accommodate the privacy interests of the students while giving teachers and administrators freedom to maintain order in the schools. Governmental and private interests can balance on a standard of less than probable cause. At the same time, the standard should ensure that the invasion of students' privacy is no more than is necessary to preserve order in the schools.

A search of a student by a teacher or other school official is justified when there is reasonable suspicion that the search will turn up evidence that the student has violated or is violating either the law or the rules of the school. Reasonable suspicion requires the official to articulate specific facts that would lead them, in light of their experience, education and training, to believe there is some mischief that warrants

a detention or limited investigation of a person. Each incident is to be taken individually on its own merit.

In *TLO*, the court noted that searches were only those that were carried out by school authorities acting alone and on their own authority. This case did not address the legality of searches conducted by school officials in conjunction with, or at the request of, law enforcement agencies. The best practice for officers assigned to schools is to let the school officials conduct the searches. The role of the officer would be as an observer and to maintain a chain of custody of any evidence seized during the encounter.

Proactive measures also lessen students' expectations of privacy. Clear plastic or mesh book bags allow some inspection of the contents. This reduces the places a person could store contraband or weapons. Requirements for packaging items brought onto a school campus should be written in the school policies and in the student handbooks.

Random locker searches are designed to keep students off guard on locations to store contraband. Examples of random searches would be searching every fifth locker, searching all of the lockers in one wing of the school, searching three lockers and skipping three lockers, and so on. The key is for the search to be random.

Of course, if reasonable suspicion exists, school officials may search a particular locker. A search by an SRO would, at a minimum, require probable cause, and possibly a search warrant.

(Footnotes)

¹ 469 U.S. 325, 105 S.Ct. 733 (1985)

Schoolyard Tactics

School Resource Officers are Making a Difference

*Curtis S. Lavarello, Executive Director
National Association of School Resource Officers*

Almost two years after the terrorist attack on our nation, more people are realizing the importance of having law enforcement officers assigned to our schools as their primary zones or beats. Typically referred to as school resource officers, law enforcement agencies and school districts have entered into partnerships to provide this needed resource at minimal costs to either the agency or the district. In most cases, the officer is a member of the local or county law enforcement agency and is assigned to the school. However, the idea of school districts seeking legislation to create their own fully commissioned police agencies is quickly gaining popularity. Such is the case in Palm Beach County, Florida, and Clark County, Nevada. Both school districts employ more than 100 certified law enforcement officers who are school district employees.

The school resource officer is much more than an armed police officer on campus. The officer becomes a major part of the school faculty, and takes on such roles as coaching sports, sponsoring clubs, taking students on field trips, teaching law-related education classes and also counseling students who may just wish to speak to the officer about a problem. SROs actually become sets of well-trained ears on a campus, listening for indicators that violence may be just around the corner.

"Just imagine how many major incidents SROs have been able to prevent that don't make CNN or the nightly news," Sgt. Sean Burke said. Burke is a police supervisor in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and president of the National Association of School Resource Officers (NASRO). According to a published survey of school-based law enforcement officers, SROs prevent a significant number of serious crimes.

"School districts and law enforcement agencies must partner in order to keep each other informed," said Tim Carney, a Sarasota County, Florida, Sheriff's Office captain and senior trainer for NASRO. "The crime that occurs in the streets does not stop at the school line, therefore, every single school is vulnerable to violence."

The NASRO was founded in 1991, and has become recognized as the largest training organization for school-based police officers in the United States and Canada. NASRO Training Director John Kotnour said, "The proper selection and training of the officer in a school is crucial to that program's success."

NASRO established a 40-hour course for school resource officers that includes topics not typically found in a police academy, such as dealing with the special education child, counseling children, public speaking, school crisis planning, lesson plan development and more.

To date, NASRO has trained more than 20,000 officers in all 50 states and Canada. NASRO also offers an intermediate, advanced and management course to officers.

The NASRO will host its 14th annual National Conference the week of July 24 to 30, 2004 in Phoenix, Arizona. For additional information contact NASRO at <http://www.nasro.org> or 1(888)31NASRO.



Curtis Lavarello is a 23-year police veteran in south Florida, and the executive director of the National Association of School Resource Officers. Lavarello has been the feature of numerous national television and radio shows, and has traveled the U.S. and Canada speaking on school based policing and school violence. He can be reached at Resourcer@aol.com or (888) 316-2776.

SRO DOCJT Offers Training for SROs

Jacinta Feldman Manning
Public Information Officer

The Department of Criminal Justice Training offers two professional development classes aimed at officers who are assigned to schools: Basic School Resource Officer and School Resource Officer (Advanced).

The courses, which are 32 hours each, are based on the Triad Concept, a three-pronged theory that focuses on law enforcement, teaching law enforcement-related issues and counseling. All of these concepts are geared toward school and school communities.

The basic course discusses learning styles, communication skills, counseling issues, crime prevention and youth gangs.

The advanced course is a follow-up to the basic SRO class. It covers crisis management, and deals with the school administrator's side of the school resource officer program.

The advanced course also discusses topics like school shootings and legal issues.

The courses are each offered once a year. The course instructors, Billy McGuire and Jim McKinney, are certified in this area by the North Carolina Justice Training Academy.

Vine Grove Officer C. J. Wise took the basic SRO course in June.

"I'm glad I came," Wise said. "I learned a lot this week."

Wise's brother is an SRO in her community, and she occasionally fills in for him. She said working in the school is something she would eventually like to do.

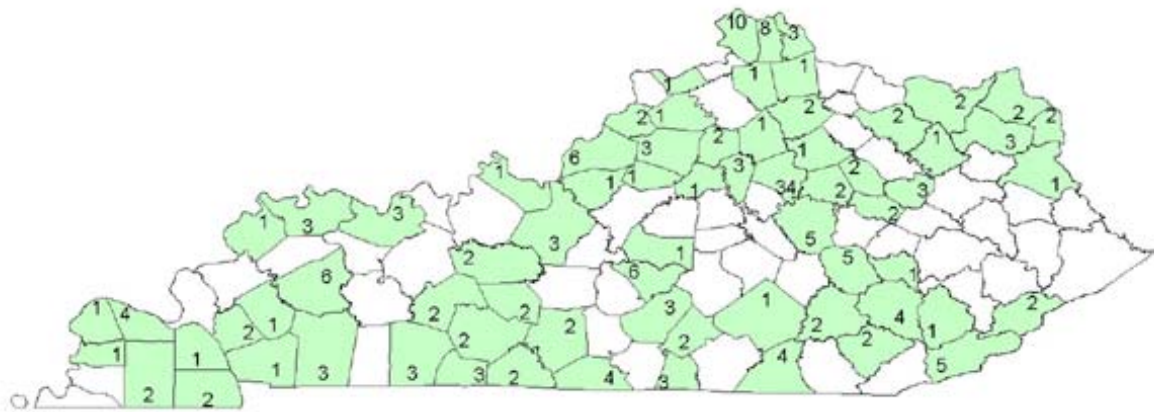
"It's been a great class and I've learned a lot about school resource officers from the other officers," she said.



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

Vine Grove Officer C. J. Wise gives a presentation during the Basic SRO course in June. At the end of the course, all officers give law-related presentations that are similar to ones they would present to the students in the school they are assigned.

School Resource Officers in Kentucky



This map shows the number of school resource officers in each Kentucky county.

School Resource Officers Web sites

1. Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice

www.cops.usdoj.gov

In the “Community Policing Topics” site, there is a link dedicated to school safety. It provides information on the COPS in School grant program, which helps law enforcement agencies hire new SROs, and the School Based Partnership program, which provides funding specifically to develop problem-solving partnerships between local police, schools and community-based organizations. This site also has resources and other links that are beneficial to law enforcement and schools.

2. Kentucky Center for School Safety

www.kysafeschools.org/law/SRO.html

This site provides Kentucky-specific SRO information. It has information on an annual statewide SRO conference and other training opportunities. The site also links to model SRO programs across the state to help fledgling programs develop.

3. National Association of School Resource Officers

www.nasro.org

This Web site is the homepage of the nation’s largest SRO organization. It has information about its annual conference and several of its programs. It also provides a detailed course outline for its 40-hour Basic School Resource Officer course and its 24-hour Advanced School Resource Officers course, as well as information on how to obtain status of National SRO Practitioner.

4. NASRO Region 5

www.ecnet.net/users/gpfitzge/nasro.html

SROs in NASRO’s region 5, which include Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, can share their lesson plans by posting them on this Web site.

5. School Cop Software

www.schoolcopsoftware.com

The School Crime Operation Package (School COP) is a free downloadable software application for entering, analyzing and mapping incidents that occur in and around schools. It was developed by Abt Associates for the National Institute of Justice.

6. Center for the Prevention of School Violence

www.ncsu.edu/cpsv/sro.htm

This site includes the School Resource Officer Room. It provides articles, links and other resources for SROs. This site also takes a look at preventing school violence from all aspects, not just law enforcement. The center serves as a “think tank for efforts that are directed at guiding all youth toward becoming productive members of their schools and communities.”

Susan Smith Horne, Staff Attorney III
Legal Section

During my five year tenure as an attorney in the Legal Section at the Department of Criminal Justice Training, one of the most frequent questions that I am asked both from recruits and from experienced law enforcement officers deals with how roadblocks or checkpoints are properly established. There seems to be a popular misconception among officers that roadblocks may be set up simply as time and manpower allows, and that since "this is the way that it has always been done" in the particular community, it must be all right. As we all know, the Timothy McVeighs and Eric Rudolphs of the world are most often located by local patrol officers, and we certainly wouldn't want to lose any case, much less a very important one, on the basis of an improperly established roadblock.

I have chosen to begin by preparing a brief synopsis of three United States Supreme Court cases, a United States Court of Appeals Sixth Circuit case and a few related Kentucky cases.

drivers briefly examined for signs of intoxication, that the motorist would be directed to a location out of the traffic flow where an officer would check the motorist's driver's license and car registration and, if warranted, conduct further sobriety tests and make arrests if there was probable cause that the driver was intoxicated. The court stated that a Fourth Amendment "seizure" occurs when a vehicle is stopped at a checkpoint. However, in upholding the Michigan State Police program, the court stated that the seizure was reasonable due to the fact that the state has a significant interest in preventing drunk driving and that the guidelines set out allow for only minimal intrusion upon motorists.

However, the court has expressly refused to extend its reasoning to permit either combination drug-DUI checkpoints or drug-interdiction checkpoints. In a Sixth Circuit case, *U.S. v. Huguenin*, 154 F.3d 547 (1998), the Roane County (Tennessee) Sheriff's Department had set up a sign that warned "Drug-DUI Enforcement Check Point ½

HOW TO SET UP

One of most important cases that dealt with the issue of random vehicle stops for license and registration checks is *Delaware v. Prouse*, 440 U.S. 648, 99 S.Ct. 1391, 59 L.Ed.2d 660 (1979). In this case, the patrol officer was simply conducting "spot checks" for license and registration compliance when he was not busy with other duties. The court held that "except in those situations in which there is at least articulable and reasonable suspicion that a motorist is unlicensed or that an automobile is not registered, or that either the vehicle or an occupant is otherwise subject to seizure for violation of the law, stopping an automobile and detaining the driver in order to check his driver's license and the registration of the automobile are unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment." *Id.* at 1491. The court pointed out that "an individual operating or traveling in an automobile does not lose all reasonable expectation of privacy simply because the automobile and its use are subject to government regulation." *Id.* at 1393. However, the court expressly stated that its decision against random license and registration checks does not prevent states from conducting roadblocks where, for example, all vehicles are stopped for a brief period by visible and easily identified police officers who do not have unconstrained discretion as to which vehicles are stopped.

In *Michigan Department of State Police v. Sitz*, 496 U.S. 444, 10 S.Ct. 2481, 110 L.Ed.2d 412 (1990), a group of motorists brought an action to challenge the constitutionality of the Michigan State Police highway sobriety checkpoint program. The checkpoint guidelines stated the selected sites would be set up along state roads, that all vehicles passing through a checkpoint would be stopped and their

Mile Ahead." The officers then stopped motorists who chose to exit the highway after viewing the signs warning of the upcoming checkpoint. The officers did not ask the motorists about whether they had been drinking, conduct field sobriety tests or let them proceed after noting that they did not appear under the influence. Instead, the officers began asking them about their plans, destination and their purpose in taking the exit ramp. The court held that the vehicle checkpoint was not operated to detect intoxicated drivers but was set up as a ploy to stop drivers who had violated no traffic laws in order to question them in an attempt to gain reasonable suspicion to search cars for narcotics. The court held that the operation of the vehicle checkpoint left excessive discretion to officers in the field. While the sheriff had given approval for the given checkpoint, the officer designated the time and location of the checkpoint, his requests were never denied by the sheriff, there were no guidelines for actual operation of the checkpoint, the guidelines for the DUI checkpoint were not followed, and the questions asked by the officers were not standardized and were not limited to inquiries related to determining sobriety. The court went on to say that while the prevention of drug trafficking was an important government interest, it does not outweigh the intrusion on individual liberty that occurred during the vehicle checkpoint since there had been no prior determination by the officers of a traffic violation or reasonable suspicion of drug trafficking.

The United States Supreme Court recently addressed the question of drug interdiction checkpoints in *City of Indianapolis v. Edmond*, 531 U.S. 32, 121 S.Ct. 447, 148 L.Ed.2d 333 (2000). Here, the

Indianapolis Police Department set up guidelines for roadblocks for the specific purpose of drug interdiction. Pursuant to written directives issued by the chief of police, signs were posted giving notice of a narcotics checkpoint and persons stopped at such checkpoints were advised they were being stopped briefly at a drug checkpoint and were asked to produce a driver's license and vehicle registration. The officer was to observe for signs of impairment and conduct an open view examination of the vehicle from the outside. A narcotics-detection dog also was walked around the outside of each stopped vehicle. The officers had no discretion as to which vehicles to stop. The total stop was to last two to three minutes unless reasonable suspicion or probable cause developed. The Supreme Court refused to permit roadblocks that have, as their primary purpose, the uncovering of evidence of general criminal wrongdoing such as, in this case, narcotics interdiction. The court stated that to allow such actions would remove the

constitutional right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure. The purpose of the roadblock was to stop all traffic on a particular highway and determine whether any drivers were operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicating substance and apprehend those who were in violation of traffic statutes including operating without a valid license, a valid insurance sticker or a valid registration. In following *Delaware v. Prouse*, the court held that since the officers were not permitted to have "unconstrained discretion" in determining which vehicles to stop, the roadblock was reasonable.

In *Steinbeck v. Commonwealth*, 862 S.W.2d 912, Ky. App.1993, law enforcement officials had set up a sobriety checkpoint in Ballard County about 100 yards from the Kentucky end of the Cairo Bridge. The deputies turned on the emergency lights on their vehicles, thus they were clearly visible from the Kentucky end of the bridge. As Steinbeck exited the bridge, he activated his turn signal and made a

A ROADBLOCK

requirement of individualized suspicion in detaining persons. It went on to say that checkpoints have previously only been recognized as limited exceptions to the general rule that states that there is to be no detention without particularized reasonable suspicion that criminal activity is taking place. Traffic roadblocks intended to catch offenders who are an "immediate, vehicle-bound threat to life and limb" such as sobriety checkpoints, remain permissible, because they bear a "close connection to roadway safety." The court noted that roadblocks, set up with permissible guidelines, have been and still are effective tools to determine if a driver is licensed and if the vehicle is registered. The court specifically held that a DUI roadblock is very important to highway safety and is reasonable under the Fourth Amendment. In addition, the court said that its holding does not prevent law enforcement authorities from setting up an appropriate roadblock "to thwart an imminent terrorist attack or to catch a dangerous criminal who is likely to flee by way of a particular route." *Id.* at 44. Also, this decision does not prevent law enforcement officers, while conducting a lawful roadblock, from arresting a motorist for a crime unrelated to the reason for the roadblock. For example, if an officer smelled marijuana while conducting a roadblock to check for license and registration, the officer would then have appropriate cause to check the vehicle for further evidence of marijuana possession.

To touch on a few Kentucky cases, in *Kinslow v. Commonwealth*, 660 S.W.2d 677, Ky. App. 1983, the Court of Appeals was asked to address whether a roadblock established by the Kentucky State Police and the Warren County Sheriff's Department violated the driver's

turn onto an unpaved country road with no visible structures or housing along its route. After the deputy saw Steinbeck make this turn, he got into his cruiser, followed Steinbeck and eventually stopped him. The deputy then determined that he had probable cause to believe that Steinbeck was under the influence and arrested him. At the suppression hearing, the deputy testified as to his familiarity with the area and stated that he knew when Steinbeck made the turn there was nowhere for him to go on that road. From this observation, the deputy developed reasonable articulable suspicion that the driver might have been engaged in criminal activity. In holding that the traffic stop was permissible, the court also noted that the state's use of sobriety checkpoints does not violate the Fourth or 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution when the state is conducting such checkpoints pursuant to a systematic plan, but that this exception would not apply if the checkpoints were found to be random or discretionary.

Many law enforcement agencies set out their policies and procedures regarding roadblocks or checkpoints in the form of a general order. The Kentucky State Police utilize such a general order that provides, among other things, "that the post commander or designee shall develop and maintain a list of suitable locations for the operation of checkpoints, and that the checkpoints shall be established only at those locations absent extenuating circumstances [...] that checkpoints shall be scheduled by memorandum or noted on the work schedule, and that non-supervisory officers may request to establish checkpoints at approved locations consistent with the guidelines." *Commonwealth v. Bothman*, 941 S.W.2d 479, 480, Ky. App.1997. In *Bothman*, a

Legal Information

Procedures

LEGAL

KSP trooper requested permission from his supervisor to establish an automobile checkpoint at a pre-approved location after his shift began. The Mason Circuit Court suppressed cocaine found on Bothman at the checkpoint because the checkpoint was scheduled during the trooper's shift rather than beforehand. The Court of Appeals, in reversing the trial court, held that the trooper's request substantially complied with the general order and, more importantly, there was no evidence that the defendant was singled out, that the trooper used discretion in stopping vehicles or that the stops were accomplished without compliance to the systematic plan set up in advance. In short, the general order does not have the force of law, and even if there was technical non-compliance with the order, it does not necessarily follow that the trooper's actions were improper.

In a related case, *Commonwealth v. Sharpe*, 58 S.W.3d 492, Ky. App. 2001, the Court of Appeals again stated that strict compliance with the general order is not the "dispositive factor" in the determination of whether a roadblock is found to be constitutional. The proper consideration is for the roadblock to be constructed so as to avoid the unconstrained discretion of random stops. The finding of the Bell Circuit Court that the roadblock was established in an unsafe location was reversed. The Court of Appeals held that there had been no proof that the roadblock was conducted in an unsafe manner, that the roadblock was in any way discretionary or that it was set up for an improper purpose not related to public safety.

In order to set up a roadblock or checkpoint that is less subject to challenge, it is suggested that agencies set up a policy or general order that specifically addresses the following major issues:

1. Supervisors must select locations for checkpoint and justify the reason for these checkpoint locations. Supervisors must maintain this document.
2. Supervisors must approve the locations in advance.
3. Supervisors must note the locations for the checkpoint, approximate times of the checkpoint and the officer in charge of the checkpoint either by noting it on the officer's work schedule or by sending a memo to all personnel to be involved in the checkpoint.
4. Locations must be selected due to public safety concerns such as DUI detection or traffic violation problems. Roadblocks or checkpoints may not be established for the purpose of drug detection.
5. Locations must be easily visible to the public in all directions. Overhead emergency lights on police vehicles or other lighting may be used to ensure safety.
6. Officers must be in full uniform as required by the agency.
7. Locations must be in a safe area such as roadways with moderate to low speed limits and with a straight and level terrain.
8. The checkpoint must not be used if weather conditions do not permit a safe operation of the checkpoint.

9. A random schedule of stopping vehicles must be set out by the supervisor prior to setting up the checkpoint. Stopping every vehicle is permissible, but not required.
10. The officer's initial contact with a driver must be brief.
11. When a significant backup occurs, the officer may relieve the congestion and then resume stopping vehicles in the schedule that was set out in advance by supervisory personnel.
12. If the officer needs further contact with the driver, the vehicle must be moved to the side of the roadway. If it is determined that the driver is under the influence, the officer must take control of moving the vehicle.
13. Media announcements such as TV, radio, newspaper or postings in the community may be made periodically to inform the public that checkpoints may be set up in the area, although specific locations do not need to be disclosed. Law enforcement may take advantage of national or statewide media campaigns regarding roadblocks or checkpoints that are established by other law enforcement agencies.

Again, the main theme of the case law on this subject is that whenever a driver is stopped at any sort of roadblock or checkpoint, the officer has made a seizure of the driver under the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and therefore, the seizure must be reasonable. By setting out a policy or general order as outlined above, the court is much more likely to determine that the officer has met this requirement of reasonableness.

UCR Violation Codes are on the Internet

Kenneth P. Alexander, Staff Attorney III
Legal Section

As a convenience to those who use the Kentucky Criminal Law Manual (KCLM), the DOCJT Legal Section includes appropriate Kentucky Uniform Crime Report (UCR) violation codes for the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) sections it publishes therein. These codes do not originate with DOCJT, but are provided by the Records Branch of the Kentucky State Police Computer Technologies Section.

The UCR violation codes are designed by the KSP to assist in compiling crime statistics. However, many other components of the criminal justice system use the UCR violation codes on a daily basis, sometimes inappropriately. Codes change – new statutes require new code numbers, amended statutes make some code numbers obsolete, etc. When this occurs between revisions of the KCLM, we receive numerous inquiries asking for the new code numbers.

If you have access to the Internet, you will find the current codes at <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/data.htm>

Violation of Restraining Order Issued Under Stalking Statutes:

New Procedure for Warrantless Arrests

Susan Smith Horne, Staff Attorney III
Legal Section

For some time now, the Kentucky legislature has permitted peace officers to make a warrantless arrest when the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has intentionally or wantonly caused physical injury to a family member or member of an unmarried couple. In these cases, commonly referred to as “domestic violence” cases, once the peace officer has determined that there is probable cause to believe that: (1) the perpetrator has caused a physical injury and (2) that the person who has been injured is of a particular class of persons, that is, either a family member or member of an unmarried couple, then the peace officer may make the arrest without a warrant even if the assault is a misdemeanor and even if it did not take place in the peace officer’s presence. See KRS 431.005(2)(a).

Another exception to the misdemeanor warrant requirement that is applied in a similar context, not only in domestic violence cases, but also in other assaults and sexual assaults, has been the exception granted when a condition of pre-trial release is alleged to have been violated. If a person has been arrested for: (1) a violation of KRS Chapter 508 (Assault and Related Offenses) or (2) a violation of KRS Chapter 510 (Sexual Offenses), or (3) a violation of an Emergency Protective Order (EPO) or Domestic Violence Order (DVO), the judge may, instead of detaining the defendant, release him/her under a condition of pre-trial release such as a “no contact” order or an order prohibiting the person from possessing a firearm or using alcohol. See KRS 431.064.

If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated a condition of release set by the judge and the law enforcement officer verifies that the alleged violator had notice of the conditions of release, the officer shall make a warrantless arrest whether or not the violation occurred in his or her presence. See

KRS 431.005(4). The legislature permitted this type of warrantless arrest upon a finding of probable cause, and, when the arrest has been made due to KRS Chapter 508 offenses or KRS Chapter 510 offenses, without regard to whether any type of EPO or DVO is in effect. The conduct that is prohibited is the violation of the release conditions set by the judge. The information on a judge’s pre-trial release conditions may be found in LINK.

Since July 2002, a new type of warrantless arrest for violations that did not necessarily take place in the presence of a law enforcement officer has been permitted. Beginning with that date, when a person is either found guilty at trial or pleads guilty to KRS 508.140, stalking first degree or KRS 508.150, stalking second degree, a restraining order is issued by the trial judge that, at a minimum, limits the contact between the defendant and the victim of the crime. The restraining order shall be valid for a period of not more than 10 years. See KRS 508.155. In KRS 431.005(6), if a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated this type of restraining order, the officer shall make a warrantless arrest regardless of whether the violation occurred in or outside the officer’s presence. Restraining orders may be obtained through LINK.

Therefore, there are now three situations that may permit the warrantless arrest of misdemeanor offenders in domestic violence as well as some other types of cases when the offense took place outside the officer’s presence as long as the officer has probable cause to make the arrest. Note that the mandatory “shall” arrest language in KRS 431.005(4) and KRS 431.005(6) is only present in cases where a judge has previously issued some type of order and the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the order has been violated.

Kentucky's Methamphetamine Laws:

In the Wake of *Kotila v. Commonwealth*

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Legal Section

The Kentucky Supreme Court (KYSC) recently handed down its long awaited decision in the case of *Kotila v. Commonwealth*, ___ S.W.3d ___, Ky. 2003; 2000-SC-00341 on the constitutionality of KRS 218A.1432(1)(b) and its application. In a decision that represents a partial setback for law enforcement in the battle against methamphetamine, a divided court returned a split decision regarding KRS 218A.1432(1)(b).

This statute, in relevant part, holds a person guilty of manufacturing meth when he knowingly and unlawfully:

- (b) Possesses the chemicals or equipment for the manufacture of methamphetamine with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine.

While the court upheld the constitutionality of KRS 218A.1432(1)(b), it also held that for a person to be guilty of violating the law, he or she must have ALL of the chemicals, or ALL of the equipment necessary to manufacture meth. The court departed from the generally accepted interpretation of the statute, which was that an individual could be convicted if he had at least some, but not all, of the required elements in his possession, and that intent to use them to cook meth could be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Facts of the Case:

On May 14, 1999, Ronald Kotila was stopped in a Wal-Mart parking lot in Somerset on suspicion of shoplifting and intoxication. He had arrived at the premises as a passenger in a car driven by a companion. In a consent search of the vehicle, officers found some meth, all of the chemicals and materials required to produce it using the ephedrine reduction method except for anhydrous ammonia and muriatic acid, and arguably all of the necessary equipment to do a cook using the ephedrine reduction method. Kotila admitted that he had made the meth that had been found in the vehicle "a couple of days ago." Rather than charging him with actually manufacturing meth under KRS 218A.1432(1)(a), as he had admitted to doing, he was charged with, and convicted of, violation of KRS 218A.1432(1)(b), possessing chemicals or equipment with intent to manufacture.

Kotila appealed on six issues. Three of them (irrelevant to the concerns of this article) were easily overruled. The remaining three issues, dealing with KRS 218A.1432(1)(b), were (1) that the Commonwealth had insufficient evidence to support a conviction for manufacturing meth; (2) that the jury instruc-

tions in the guilt phase of the trial were flawed; and (3) that KRS 218A.1432(1)(b) was unconstitutionally vague. The court rejected the first and third issues, and then reversed and remanded on the jury instructions. These three rulings were all based on the court's holding that to convict a defendant for a violation of KRS 218A.1432(1)(b), the state must prove that the defendant had either all of the chemicals required or all of the equipment required to manufacture meth, not just some of them.

Court's Analysis:

KRS 218A.1432 was enacted in 1998 by the General Assembly to combat the rapidly growing and very dangerous problem of meth production and use. The court concluded that the language "possesses the chemicals or equipment . . ." (KRS 218A.1432(1)(b), emphasis added) is to be interpreted to mean that an offender must have either ALL of the chemicals required to do a cook, or ALL of the equipment required. The word "the" was interpreted to be all-inclusive. Not one chemical or piece of equipment, not some of the chemicals or equipment, but all of chemicals or all of the equipment. As the chemicals or equipment required will vary depending upon the cooking method used, it is not necessary to spell out all of the components in the statute. A law enforcement officer would have to identify the method that the defendant was using, however, to be able to establish whether the suspect had all of the required chemicals or all of the required equipment.

The Commonwealth argued that possession of any one item, chemical or piece of equipment, would be sufficient to convict a defendant if the Commonwealth could prove that the defendant possessed it with intent to manufacture meth. The majority dismissed the argument noting that if you accepted the Commonwealth's argument, since it is already a crime to possess precursors with intent to manufacture meth per KRS 218A.1437, and anhydrous ammonia with intent to manufacture meth per KRS 250.991(2), you could logically charge a defendant with either of these crimes in addition to manufacturing meth. If only one item was required, the elements of the offenses would be the same if those were the single items the defendant had. This would be double jeopardy. Also, why bring those charges when, with exactly the same elements of proof, you could convict for the more serious charge of manufacturing meth? Indeed, if it were the intention of the legislature to allow conviction for manufacturing meth on possession

of one item with intent to manufacture, why even enact those other statutes? The court found the Commonwealth's position plainly untenable. Based on its interpretation of what it believed KRS 218A.1432(1)(b) meant, the court held that it was not void for vagueness, and therefore was constitutional.

The court also found that KRS 218A.1437 was a lesser-included offense of KRS 218A.1432. The meth precursor statute was not in effect at the time of Kotila's arrest, and so was not at issue. However, the court used the enactment of KRS 218A.1437 in 2002 as further proof that the General Assembly did not intend that a person could be convicted of possession of chemical or equipment to manufacture meth with only one item. If they had so intended, KRS 218A.1437 was meaningless and unnecessary.

The Commonwealth may have been better off arguing what was the more widely held interpretation of this statute: To convict on KRS 218A.1432(1)(b), you would have to prove that the defendant had some, but not all, of the required chemicals and materials. Intent could be inferred from having the particular combination of components together in one place. It is not unlawful to own any of the component parts, but there are no legitimate reasons to have certain ones of them together in the same place except to manufacture meth. The court may not have ultimately bought that rationale, but the Commonwealth would have avoided some of the criticism that its position received.

The court rejected Kotila's argument that the jury should have been given an instruction on a lesser-included offense of criminal attempt per KRS 506.010. The court said what the legislature had done in 218A.1432(1)(b) was elevate conduct of a type that is effectively a form of criminal attempt to manufacture meth to be the same as the substantive offense. Therefore, there is no logic in allowing an instruction on criminal attempt on these facts. The court did state that criminal attempt could be applicable where a person had begun a cook before he had all of the necessary ingredients, or had tried to obtain all of the necessary chemicals and equipment with intent to manufacture, but had not yet succeeded. This second approach is essentially the commonly held and taught position to constitute conduct supporting a conviction for manufacturing meth prior to this decision.

In the case at bar, Kotila was obviously preparing to do a cook using the ephedrine reduction method. He lacked two necessary ingredients, anhydrous ammonia and muriatic acid. He arguably had all of the necessary equipment, but

there had not been a finding of fact on that issue. As the court saw it, Kotila could not be convicted of possession of the chemicals with intent to manufacture. However, he could still be convicted if a jury finds he had all of the equipment. Therefore, on retrial Kotila may yet be convicted of manufacturing meth on the basis of possession of all of the necessary equipment with intent to manufacture.

Justice James Keller dissented on the basis that he thought the jury should have been given an instruction on the lesser-included offense of criminal attempt. He did not dispute the majority view on requiring all chemicals or all equipment to convict on 218A.1432(1)(b).

Chief Justice Joseph Lambert also dissented, joined by Justice Donald Wintersheimer. Lambert took direct aim at the majority's position on requiring either all of the chemicals or all of the equipment. He disagreed that the language required an all or nothing interpretation. He pointed out that a clever meth cooker could avoid conviction by not storing one of the items with the rest until he was ready to do the cook. As he saw it, following the majority opinion makes enforcement impossible unless we "catch the offender 'red-handed.'" (Lambert Dissent, p. 1). He went on to argue that this was an overly technical interpretation, and that it could easily be interpreted to mean requiring the items that were essential, primary or substantially necessary, even if you did not have every single component together. He argued that if the General Assembly had meant "all," it would have said "all," not "the." Lambert closes his dissent by saying this ruling essentially writes the possession with intent provision out of the manufacturing meth statute. It is difficult to imagine that there will be any significant number of convictions, if any at all, of KRS 218A.1432(1)(b) as the Kentucky Supreme Court has interpreted it.

As it stands now, to sustain a conviction for possession of chemicals or equipment with the intent to manufacture meth per KRS 218A.1432(1)(b), we must be able to prove, depending on the actual method used, that the defendant possessed either ALL of the chemicals required, or ALL of the equipment required to do the cook. The only way this will change is if the General Assembly amends KRS 218A.1432(1)(b) so that it is clear that a person needs more than one item, but not all necessary items, to be convicted of possession with intent to manufacture meth. Until such time as that may happen, the law must be applied as set forth in *Kotila v. Commonwealth*.

Why Don't We Have Miranda Cards in Spanish?

¿Por Que No Tenemos Tarjetas De Miranda En Español?

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*Shawn M. Herron, Staff Attorney III
Legal Section*

The Department of Criminal Justice Training is often asked why peace officers don't have Miranda warning cards written in Spanish to read or hand to Spanish-speaking people.

Issuing officers a Spanish version of the Miranda warning is problematic for Kentucky law enforcement. The Miranda rule requires that an officer read an individual in custody a listing of their constitutional rights prior to interrogation. The law also requires that an officer ask the individual if he or she understands the rights as they have been read. In order to meet these requirements, the officer reading a Spanish version of Miranda would need to be able to read Spanish properly and understand the meaning of each word. This is important because if there was a question or misunderstanding on the part of the suspect, the officer would need to be able to explain the real sense or significance of Miranda and do so to the satisfaction of a Kentucky court. This undertaking goes beyond the linguistic abilities of most officers.

Furthermore, it is not enough to just have a fluent Spanish speaker read or explain the spirit of Miranda. That translator or interpreter must command an understanding of the differences between basic American legal concepts and those of the Spanish speaker's native land, remembering, of course, that Spanish speaking individuals may come from any one of a number of countries in Central America, South America or Europe. The language barriers, legal system and cultural differences require that someone giving a Spanish Miranda Warning be recognized as a subject matter expert by their local court. This person should be able to competently ensure that all these issues are adequately approached and that everything has been done to protect an individual's rights. It is also important to note that the actions an officer takes set a precedent for the future.

With a growing Mexican population in Kentucky, we can use some of Mexico's legal concepts to draw a comparison and reveal the difficulties a peace officer would face when attempting to read the Miranda Warning to a Spanish-speaking person. The first stumbling block is that Miranda simply does not exist south of the

border. The U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights protect anyone entering the U.S. legal system, including illegal aliens. Although Mexico has a federal constitution that resembles the U.S. Constitution, Mexican citizens do not enjoy the protection of a Bill of Rights as Americans do, nor do they use a legal system familiar to U.S. citizens. Therefore, the protections in Miranda being described are truly alien, and perhaps incomprehensible, to many non-U.S. citizens.

Second, if an officer were unable to communicate with the subject arrested, Miranda would not be necessary anyway. Miranda only applies when a subject is both in custody and under interrogation. If the officer is unable to communicate Miranda to the subject, any further interrogation will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. While family members (especially children) may be able to translate simple questions, such as information about name, birthdate, etc., it is unlikely that they will be able to properly translate more complex questions about the possible commission of a crime because of the differences in knowledge, context and cultural meanings. For example, if a family member does not understand a word the officer uses, they will not be able to properly translate the word. Attempts to do so may only taint further communications with the subject.

On a related note, reading the implied consent for DUI in Spanish has some of the same difficulties described with the Miranda warning. Kentucky law does not require an officer guarantee that an individual understands the implied consent as read. That precedent would have to change prior to the need to read an implied consent warning in the language of the suspect.

Finally, if a subject under arrest is not an American citizen, officers are required to communicate to the subject that the subject has certain legal rights with regard to contacting their consulate. The State Department provides a variety of materials in many languages to aid law enforcement officers and jails in assisting subjects who request a consular notification be made. Please contact DOCJT's Legal staff at (859) 622-3801 for further information.

Police and Prosecutors Should Focus on Getting Repeat Offenders Off Our Streets

Ray Larson, Commonwealth Attorney
Fayette County



Ray Larson

Studies both here and abroad have confirmed what law enforcement personnel and criminologists have long suspected: that a small percentage of repeat criminal offenders are responsible for committing a large percentage of the crime. James Q. Wilson, a nationally recognized criminologist and professor of management and public

policy at UCLA, has written that studies show that about six percent of the criminal population will commit half or more of the crime in our country.

Obviously, when these prolific criminals are on the streets, they are preying on our citizens. When they are in prison or jail they are not committing crimes. Common sense dictates that imprisonment of these repeat offenders would reduce the amount of crime on our streets, and thereby allow us to work toward achieving our goal of improving public safety and security. Moreover, it makes great sense to target scarce law enforcement and prosecution resources on these high-rate offenders — those offenders who not only commit a large number of crimes, but serious and violent crimes.

In Fayette County, prosecutors and police have joined forces to focus on the identification, investigation, prosecution, conviction and incarceration of those high-rate offenders. Under Kentucky law repeat felony offenders are called Persistent Felony Offenders (PFOs): *defendants who have one or more prior felony convictions within a specified time.*

Since 1996 this effort has produced some startling numbers and paint a worrisome picture.

PFO defendants	1,486
Total prior criminal convictions	18,870
Average number of prior convictions per defendant	12.7
Conviction rate	98%
Average sentence	7.9 yrs.

Cooperation and communication between police and prosecutors is essential to the success of any law enforcement initiative, but is absolutely critical when dealing with these high-rate career criminals. Cooperative activities between police and prosecutors should include the development of:

- A monitoring system by which new arrests are reviewed to identify PFOs.
- The ability to quickly obtain local, state and national criminal record checks of arrestees.
- A procedure to request certified judgments of prior convictions as soon as possible.
- An effective procedure to maintain contact with victims and witnesses.
- An effective procedure to insure the consistent prosecution of PFO's.
- A joint police-prosecutor training that will encourage officers to contact prosecutors during the investigations.

Cooperation and communication between police and prosecutors is fundamental to obtaining the desired result of effectively identifying, investigating, prosecuting, convicting and incarcerating those criminals who choose to commit crime after crime.

Efforts to ensure imprisonment for repeat offenders are frequently criticized by those opposed to punishment, citing the cost of incarceration. That one-sided analysis ignores the cost that law-abiding citizens must pay when career criminals are allowed to remain on the streets of our communities to prey on new, innocent victims. To ignore the costs of additional crime to our law-abiding citizens and consider only the price of prison beds needed to incarcerate these hardened repeat offenders is to place the welfare of the criminals above the safety and security of the citizens of our communities which our government has an obligation to protect.

Gunshot Location Technology Aids Law Enforcement

Bart Coghill, Engineer
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NLECTC-SE

The high-tech environment we live in today has placed new tools in the hands of law enforcement to save time, money and energy. Computer-aided dispatch (CAD) and field-deployed computers provide officers with immediate and accurate data for faster and safer decision-making. Interactive notification technology is increasingly being used in emergency response and community policing efforts. A recent advancement is the emergence of gunshot location technology, which has been proven to significantly reduce the incidence of illegal gunfire and related violence.

The ShotSpotter, developed by ShotSpotter, Inc., has demonstrated an ability to detect and locate gunfire with excellent accuracy, which can improve response time and speed the investigation of gun-related violence. ShotSpotter can integrate with police data, demographic information and crime statistics to aid in the identification of neighborhood hotspots, the analysis of crime patterns and the development of new and long-term strategies.

To date, ShotSpotter has been deployed in six locations within the United States: Redwood City, California; two areas within the Los

Angeles Sheriff's Department; Glendale, Arizona; and most recently in Charleston and North Charleston, South Carolina. These cities have deployed the ShotSpotter to address different unique issues within their communities, from deterring celebratory gunfire to an aggressive campaign to target known felons who continue to have and use guns. The first systems were driven and deployed by the local mayors' offices, city councils and the police and sheriffs' departments. The Charleston and North Charleston systems were deployed under the direction of the United States Attorney's Office in South Carolina, and use of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC). This is an initiative of Project Safe Neighborhoods and Project Ceasefire of the United States Department of Justice.

How Does Shotspotter Technology Work?

The ShotSpotter consists of a set of acoustic sensors mounted on rooftops or utility poles and connected to a central computer at a police department site. Each remote sensor is small in size, requires no external power and blends in with the urban environment of antennas and satellite dishes. Eight sensors cover substantially more than a square mile. With so few sensors required, migration of the system to adjacent areas is readily feasible.

ShotSpotter's architecture allows the actual acoustic sounds of potential gunshot events to be received and analyzed by the central computer and permits dispatchers to view the waveform and listen to the sounds before deciding to dispatch. The combination of automatic and human decision-making provides the best present discrimination available between gunfire and other impulsive community sounds. Presently, the computer automatically categorizes impulses as a gunshot, as multiple gunshots, fireworks or as bottle rockets. The dispatcher can accept the automatic identification or override it after viewing the waveform and listening to one or more sound recordings made at the remote sensors.

The ShotSpotter visualization software plots the location of the detected incident on a map and presents the automatically determined incident type to the dispatcher. This information is posted within 10 seconds of the time of an incident. Dispatchers can easily decide within an additional 30 seconds whether to dispatch immediately.

Gunshot Detection

Firing a gun creates a loud, impulsive sound that is detectable above background noise up to two miles away from the firing location. When a rifle is fired, a powerful sound wave

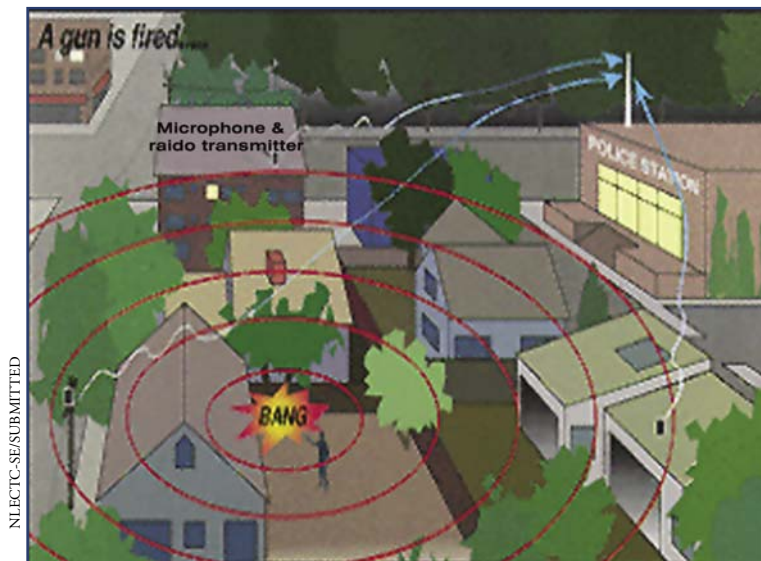


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of sound propagating from the firing location to three ShotSpotter sensors. In this drawing, each ring represents relative distance from the source of the gunshot. The gunshot sound arrives at different times at each sensor, and the relative arrival times can be used to compute the gunshot location.

of amplitude 160 dB SPL emanates from the muzzle at the speed of sound, which is approximately 1,100 feet per second.

The ShotSpotter data collection computer analyzes the incoming acoustical data for gunshots. The incoming data is processed using a proprietary algorithm to detect and classify acoustical impulses. This algorithm is very sensitive to abrupt gunshot-like sounds, but it ignores sounds such as aircrafts, trains or barking dogs, which may be very loud locally.

Locating Gunshots

Detection of a gunshot at a single sensor does not provide a location; it only provides the time of arrival at each sensor. Figure 1 illustrates how gunshot pulses arrive at different sensors at different times. ShotSpotter computes the firing location from the arrival times using standard methods that are also used in locating earthquake epicenters. The technique is usually called triangulation because a minimum of three arrival times are required to compute the three unknown variables — the gunshot location (x,y) and the firing time t_o .

Drive-by Shootings

Since the location of each shot is individually computed, ShotSpotter can detect motion of the shooter while firing. Vehicle velocity can be determined because relative accuracy for repeated shots within the same event is often better than the absolute accuracy of the location. If the shooter were moving at 20 mph, consecutive shots at the rate above would be fired just eight feet apart. ShotSpotter can report the shooter's speed (in mph) and direction (as N, NW, etc.).

In all multiple gunshot cases, ShotSpotter uses cluster analysis algorithms to bundle groups of shots together into a single incident. Feedback from ShotSpotter's customers has indicated that dispatchers do not want to be notified of, for example, six incidents when six closely spaced shots are detected. Instead, ShotSpotter reports the multiple related gunshots as a single incident and notes (as a comment) the number of shots detected. The reported location is the median of the shots comprising the incident. Drive-by speed and direction, if obtained, are also shown as a comment.

End User Software

End users of the ShotSpotter system do not need to understand the details of how the system works or analyze technical graphs. ShotSpotter is bundled with an easy-to-use front-end product, ShotSpotter Display. This program makes use of the MapObjects tool kit from ESRI, and plots the location of incidents on a map of the community. The ShotSpotter Display can be used as a monitoring tool to detect new gunshots, or as a crime analysis tool. When a new incident is detected, ShotSpotter generates an audible alarm and places a conspicuous icon on the screen. Audible warnings continue until the incident is handled.

To learn more about the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center System, a program of the National Institute of Justice, visit the justice technology information Web site at www.nlectc.org

KSP

Receives Federal Grant

Justice Cabinet Staff Report

Kentucky State Police received a \$300,000 federal grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to combat child sexual exploitation on the Internet. The grant will be used to establish a statewide program to investigate complaints involving alleged occurrences of child sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as other offenses that victimize children.

The grant will be administered through KSP's Electronic Crime Branch, and will enable state police to train two investigators and a supervisor at each of its 16 posts and equip them with the tools and resources they will need to conduct online investigations. The grant also provides funds for training and equipment to upgrade its forensic analysis capabilities.

The state police will seek to include other local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in this program. The agency's goal is to form a coalition of law enforcement composed of members from the state police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Postal Inspection Service, the Office of Attorney General of Kentucky, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the eastern and western districts of Kentucky and other state and local law enforcement agencies. Letters supporting this state police initiative were submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice from these agencies as part of the grant application process.

The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awarded this Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) grant.

For more information or questions, please contact Capt. Rick Yetter, commander, Kentucky State Police Electronic Crime Branch, at (502) 226-2160.

LEN Technology News

From the National Institute of Justice

TECH

Law Enforcement Support

The Eyes and Ears of War

Los Angeles Times (04/24/03) P. A1; McFarling, Usha Lee

In Iraq, U.S. military technological capabilities have far surpassed any demonstrated in past wars: The United States has brought to bear on the battlefield a lethal menagerie of IT, much of it developed in the commercial sector. Pentagon Office of Force Transformation director and battle group commander Vice Adm. Arthur Cebrowski cites Wal-Mart and its IT-heavy operations as an inspiration. Whereas in the 1991 Iraq war, U.S. commanders could only realize changes on the battlefield in hours, today it requires just minutes to reprogram precision bombs or relay other crucial information. Experts say the most dramatic new technology is not the laser-guided munitions or automated drone planes, but the network of about 100 satellites feeding all types of information to troops and commanders at all times of the day. U.S. forces receive weather information, exact locations of forces through GPS and communication links through satellites such as the 10,000-pound "Milstar" satellite, which the Air Force Space Command uses as switchboard-in-the-sky for voice and data transmissions worldwide. Analysts credit the greater use of IT in the military for the relatively small number of troops in the recent conflict, but also worry that dependence on IT can lead to greater vulnerability should systems be shut down or outpace humans' capability to manage them. One reason a group of U.S. troops ran into an ambush after their helicopter was downed in Afghanistan was because they lost voice communications with commanders. The Pentagon is studying the "automatic engagement mode" used in Patriot missile systems that shot down two coalition fighter planes. Another downside is that the same off-the-shelf technology is also available to U.S. enemies, such as al Qaeda, which uses satellite phones and Internet encryption.

<http://www.latimes.com/technology/la-sci-spacewar24apr24,1,3427519.story?coll=la%2Dheadlines%2Dtechnology>

Fingerprint Tools to Help Authorities Spot Bogus Identifications

Associated Press (04/25/03)

New Jersey officials announced that all of the state's jails will now be equipped with a computer system that scans fingerprints and connects them to a nationwide criminal database. This will speed up the process of identifying criminals, eliminate paperwork and enable officers to spend more time on patrol. The new technology allows officers to identify a criminal or suspect in minutes, rather than seven to 14 days, and it links criminals who use false names or other identifications. State officials say about 40 percent of all New Jersey inmates have four or five aliases. The integration of the new system will be funded by \$400,000 in federal and state grants. "You only have to enter the information once, it saves time and reduces data entry errors," says Stan Repko, director of policy and planning at the Department of Corrections. <http://www.ap.org>

A New Way to Catch a Hacker

New York Times (04/28/03) P. C4; Thompson, Nicholas

The nonprofit HoneyNet Project, the brainchild of computer security expert Lance Spitzner, has spent the last four years studying hackers and the intrusion methods they use by allowing them to break into honeypots — systems intentionally designed to be compromised. Spitzner's latest area of concentration is honeytokens, a 17-year-old security methodology in which seemingly important information that actually serves no useful purpose triggers an alert whenever it is viewed, captured or downloaded. For instance, a hacker who steals files from a credit card company could be detected because the purloined information includes a bogus credit card number keyed to a "sniffer" program that raises an alarm when that false data is accessed. Honeytokens can help reduce incidents in which innocent parties are identified as hackers, since they are designed to only be accessed intentionally. Michael Vatis of Dartmouth University's Institute for Security Technology Studies notes that the Defense Department could employ honeytokens to catch people trying to access unauthorized data on weapons systems. The technology could also be used to trace internal security leaks. Institute for Security and Open Methodologies Managing Director Pete Herzog says he has inserted honeytokens into corporate memos to catch employees downloading prohibited content. However, honeytokens are not invulnerable — crafty hackers can circumvent them in a number of ways, including compressing and password-protecting stolen information. In addition, some experts are concerned that the use of honeytokens could constitute a violation of the federal Wiretap Act.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2003/04/28/technology/28NECO.html>

Emergency Units Tackle Failure to Communicate

Chicago Tribune (04/27/03) P. C12; James, Frank

During the World Trade Center attack, police helicopters circling overhead reported that both buildings were in danger of collapsing. However, this broadcast did not go over the airways used by the fire department because New York City firefighters and police use different, incompatible radio systems. First-response teams from various agencies and police departments are finding that creating unified communications in disaster-response situations is difficult because so many in government use unique, interdepartmental radio systems. With homeland security a major issue, law enforcement, first-response units and others are now looking to unravel this communications knot. Chicago and the state of Illinois are advanced in their solution, and Illinois and 13 other states recently received passing marks for interoperability communications, according to a recent federal survey. Indiana and Wisconsin were lauded for starting such efforts, but other states did not pass. Funding in today's economy and weak tax environment is one obstacle to upgrading communication systems, and working out jurisdiction for pan-jurisdictional systems is another. Illinois has purchased seven communications tools for \$700,000 that connect disparate radio systems by patching together various frequencies. <http://www.chicagotribune.com>

Arson Trails Less Likely to Go Cold

Orlando Sentinel (04/27/03) P. K1; Gutierrez, Pedro Ruz

Investigators at Florida's Division of State Fire Marshal have a new tool for monitoring intentionally set fires and the people who start them. Computer-based crime mapping software called Integrated Crime Analysis Tool (I-CAT) from 4th Watch Systems is designed to help investigators rapidly spot patterns and identify troublesome areas, says investigator Juan Bailey. He feels the system is very promising, although it is still in its early stages. The system will be used to convey information to other law enforcement agencies, which can dispatch more police officers to suspicious areas. Tom Raulerson, an analyst with the fire marshal division working at the Daytona Beach and Orlando offices, is one of 10 state analysts who has received training on using the new software. Raulerson and analysts in seven districts will be able to access information from various law enforcement databases. Previously, the fire marshal's system could not get information from one particular agency, leading to discrepancies in data. Analyst Ed Reed with the fire marshal's Jacksonville office adds that the new software allows analysts to plot maps for a particular area and see the sites of fires occurring in the past five years.

<http://www.orlandosentinel.com/news/local/volusia/orlvtvfiremarshal27042703apr27.story>

Technology Connects Officers to World, But It's Not Cheap

Associated Press (04/27/03)

At a time when technology grants are harder to come by, Connecticut is forcing its police departments to come up with funds in order to keep up with new technology programs. In September, the state is putting its Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS) online and by next year Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) will replace its ink-based fingerprint system. The \$10 million upgrade of the OBTS to an Internet-based system connecting all judicial agencies across the state will give police officers as well as prosecutors, probation officers and judges immediate access to an individual's entire criminal record, including driving records, court attendance records and restraining orders. Although police departments do not have to pay for the upgrade, departments that purchase mobile computers for their cruisers will be able to provide police officers with access to such information from the side of the road and at the touch of a button. For example, officers would be able to determine if a driver with a child passenger is a registered sex offender or whether a driver pulled over has been ordered to stay away from a house across the street. The state is still lining up \$5 million to \$10 million for the new AFIS project, which will require every town to scan their fingerprint cards into the system. Police departments will need to come up with \$30,000 to \$60,000 for an electronic fingerprint scanner, which will be used to create a system for accessing fingerprint records, including FBI fingerprint records, in real time.

<http://www.ap.org>

Department Call

Flemingsburg Police Department
P.O. Box 406
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(606) 845-2321

Fleming County



Chief of Police Danny Carpenter

County: Fleming
Current Force: 6 full-time officers,
1 part-time officer
Population: 3,300
Class: Fourth Class City

Kentucky Law Enforcement News

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